under this rule, if they desire to do so.

ALEXANDER OLDHAM, DEALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-WILMINGTON, N. C. Prompt strention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Bacon and other Country Produce. Dec. 22d. 1859

WALKER MEARES. DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, No. 45 MARKET STREET. A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Broshes, Paint Erosees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITF,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds,
Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilming-

TONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, Philadelphia Press Brick, Fire N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put

GEO. W. ROSE, ( NARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.

## Rewards.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY. THEREAS, intelligence under each of G. W. Au-trey, both this day mached the undersigned that SOL and Nr D, two slaves, the property of G. W. Aurey, bath manway, and lie out hid and lurking e in the name of the State of North Carolina to require in, the said slaves, forthwith to surrender themselves to here master, or the law ulau horiy, and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House or, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said r, and answer the charges atore aid, it is lawful for any person to capture them be slaying them or otherwise, with at access ion or inspeachment of ary crime.

Given under our hands and seals, this the 22d day of JOSEPH HERRING, J. P., [SEAL.]

E. B. OWLN, J. P., January 30 b, 1862. FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

FINE ABOVE REWARD will be given for said regroes. 80 L and NED, or Twenty Dollars for either of them. ead or a ive, or for their confinement in any j.ii in the State to that I can get them again. Sol. is about 50 years old, weighs about 210 lbs., about 5 feet 1st inches high, quick speker, smooth block skin, and a little grev. Ned is about 27 years old about 5 feet 8 inches high, thick set, weighs v trace.

7 years of the boat of feet the boat is a carpente v trace.

6. W. AUTREY.

### Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS\_PAINTS.

" Snow White Zinc; "White Gloss Zinc; Linaced Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. Forsale whele all and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, sale and retail, by Druggist & Chemist.

## Wanted.

CAPA DEAR LIGHT ARTILLERY. TWENTY PECRUITS ARE WANTED for this ompany, which has re inlisted for two years or the ear. A field Battery of feur pieces is now being d. This is an excellent opportunity for those who desire active service. Apply to

JAS. D. CUMMING.

Cartain Care Fear Light Artillery, Fort Fisher.

LOUND NEGROES WASTED. THE subscriber desires to purchase a number o YOUNG NECKOES, boys and girls, for which he will give the full market rates.

Persons having such property to dispose of had better

ve him s call.

R. H. REGISTER.
Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., Feb. 6th, 1862. 24-3m\* William Christian Christia

# For Sale and to Let.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. oTICE.—Will be sold, on the first Monday in May next at the Court House door, in the town of Jacksonville in Ouslow (County, the following named real estate and personal property of DENIS AMAN, deceased: one thou and acres of land; one half of this land is good farming land, and the other half is piney lands, well timbered; and adjusing this tract of land is a valuable set of Mil's, saw, and two grist mills, now in full operation, and in good fix for running - the water power is very good. Also, one negr man. This property is located on the South West of Ne River, on the shelter read, and eight miles from Jackson-vide. The dwelling and houses on the pramises are new. Conditions of sale will be made to suit purchasers.

GARDNER SHEPARD, Adm'r.

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsai Sound, 12 males from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About balt of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principall on the Sound, convenient for fish and system—or for making Salt—and are believed to be as desirably located as an lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large Salt-and convenient to the Sound, Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine

the premises. Terms made easy. N. F. NIXON. Dec. 19, 1861.

The American Union. A pampblet by M. Sidney Benouf, has just appear ed, under the title of "L' Union Americane et l' Europa." The author, seeing the Southern States separated from the North ra ones, asks whether Europe ought to desire the reconstruction of the Union or the independince of the sections? He then takes a rapid view of all the political acts of the Union during its existence; its rapid increase, its spirit of annexation, its views upon Mexico and Cuba, the high tone it assumed towards the smaller States of South America, as if it aiready possessed them; the utter absence, on the American continent, of any power able to control the growth of the great absorbing republic, which has Lever disguised its ultimate views upon Europe, having than once put forth its pretension to intervene in this quarter of the globe, to make its influence felt, and to propagate its prin iples; and, lastly, the uncourteous behavior of the United States towards fereign-nations whose feelings have often been burt by the uncompromissing tone of the Republican Government, and which have often been obliged to make severe sacrifices to their leve of peace. From all this the author of the pamphlet concludes that the breaking up of the Union, which he considers certain will be a most fortunate occurrence for the peace of the world.

European paper. LEFT .- The Knoxville Register of the 23d instant says the Federa's bave left Jacksboro' quite hastily .-They carried off 1,000 pairs of shoes and 800 pounds

saltpetre-private property.

The Register says that but for the presence of Gen. Kirby Smith and his preparations to meet the vandals, it would have been any thing but a "hoax," as the telegraph from Richmond a few days ago reported.

To PRESERVE D. AD Bodies - The following preparation, which has been used on many occasions for thiry or forty year- past, comes highly recommended for the preservation

offensive odor from corpses, and while the remains of so from the mails. many of our deceased soldiers are being transported from the camps homeward, it may be of service to publish: Take the shrouding wet with the solution.

The volunteering now going on throughout Mississippi (says the New Ocleans Picayune) is nothing less ken away by his friends. than a rallying en masse of the entire male population. It is like the outpouring at the First Crusade.

# Wilmington Journal

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1862.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

THE PEDERALS IN FLORIDA.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 26, 1862, The Republican of this morning, says that the Yankees is quiet here. are in full possession of St. John's river, Florida. About 2,500 Federals are at Jacksonville. They have torn up the railroad, and are using the iron for the defense of the city. A special dispatch from Baldwin, Forida, says that a small detachment of Confederates stole on the Yankee picket guard, at Jacksonville, killing four and capturing three. Lt. Strange of the Confederate forces was wounded, it is teared mortally.

FROM ISLAND NO. 10.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 25, 1862. Information from Island No. 10 was received here last Sunday last. Two of the enemy's gunboats were destroyed and South was impossible, and he hoped that the North island. Our soldiers on the island are in good spirits, and trusted that within three months the war would close, leavdeclare they can hold it against the world.

small boats, through the swamp to Gayoso, and captured seven citizens, formerly of Gen. Thompson's army.

Yesterday, the Confederate scouts at Corinth, captured one hundred artillery horses belonging to the Yankees .-They were compelled to leave the gues, as the enemy was close at hand.

FROM THE NORTH. Norrolk, Va., March 26th, 1862. [FIRST DISPATCH.]

FORTRESS MONEOR, March 23 .- The steamer Chancellor Livingston, arrived from Hatteras last night, brings intelligence that immediately after the occupation of Newbern, an expedition started to Beaufort, N. C. The place was found to have been evacuated before our troops approached. Fort Macon was blown up by the rebels, and the rebel steamer Nashville burned on that day. Gen. Burnside has occupied Newbern. It has been ascertained that sixteen' swamps, which and other obscure places, committing dependences on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These force the rebels at Newbern. The steamer Suwannee sailed for Hatteras on March 22d, with the mail and passengers. [SECOND DISPATCH ]

WASHINGTON. D. C., March 24 .- The destruction of Fort Macon and the steamer Nashville has been confirmed. Col. Segar, representative elect from the Accomac dis trict, arrived here this morning, and confirms the intelligence of the destruction of the privateer steamer Nashville and Fort Macon by the rebels.

OFFICERS FOR ARIZONA TERRITORY. RICHMOND, VA., March 26th, 1862. The President has appointed and the Senate confirmed the following officers for Arizona Territory: Governor. John R. Baylor; Scoretary, Bobert Josselyn; Chief Justice, Columbus Upson; District Attorney, Russell Howard; Marshall, Samuel J. Jones. Mr. Yancey arrived and took his seat in the Senate this

morning. SECOND DISPATCH. ]

VA., &c.

RICHMOND, VA., March 26th, 1862. The President has received a letter from Gen. Jackson, which says that he had a fight near Winchester on Sunday time has come for action, vigorous, determined, stern. | the last about the last from for the last way other officers were clock in the evening until night, when the firing on both sides ceased.

Gen. Jackson then fell back to a better position at Cedar Creek, leaving Col. Ashby on the field, where he stayed until morning. The enemy also moved in the night, pu-hing his retreat towards Winchester.

Our loss is considerable in officers and men The loss of the enemy is enormous. Four Yankee prisoners, captured at Evansport, arrived trict. Institute a Committee of Enquiry, whose busi

deserter. The three others are from Massachusetts. All is quiet on the Potomac, Late Northern papers received say that the Federal Senate has refused to confirm Sickles as a Brigadier General. The prisoner captured says that he is very uppopular with

his brigade. The remains of Col. Cameron have been disinterred at Manassas, and sent North by the Yankees.

Three Yankee drummer boys, brought up from Yorktown, say that a large force is said to be landing at Old

Later dispatches give our loss at Winchester at between three hundred and fifty and four hundred killed and wounded. The loss in the second Virginia regiment is thought to be one hundred. Col. L. F. Moore, of Winchester, was

The enemy's loss is from twelve to fifteen hundred. Col. Echols, of the 27th Virginia regiment, was wounded

in the arm. Gen. Shields, commanding the Federals, was wounded. Our army is now at Woodstock, and the Federals are a Strasburg.

Lieut. Richard H. Lee, of the 2d Virginia regiment, was

T. H. Towner, of Jefferson, was killed. [FOURTH DISPATCH ]

THE BATTLE NEAR WINCHESTER,-THE FEDERALS FIRE ON OUR FLAG OF TRUCE.

Gov. Letcher has received the following despatch: STAUNTON, Va., March 26 -Gen. Jackson's a my is be Captains Robertson and Holloway were wounded, and are prisoners. Lieut. Junkins, instead of Major Jackson, is missing. One hundred and fifty of our wounded arrived here this morning. The Yankees fired on our flag of truce, and refused to permit us to bury the dead. The enemy's loss is very heavy. They were repulsed and driven from the

FROM ISLAND NO. 10-NORTHERN AND WESTERN NEWS, &c -LATER FROM EUROPE.

NOBFOLK, VA., March 26th, 1862. CHICAGO, March 24 .- A special dispatch to the Tribune, at nine o'clock on Sunday night, off Island No 10, says that the firing has been conducted slowly day and night, at intervals of half an hour. Our fire has been mostly concentrated upon the upper battery, which is now falling to pieces. The battery has not replied for two days. Only one gun can be seen in position, and that is Bucker's battery on the main shore, which is also mysteriously silent The encompments are growing smaller and smaller every day .-Transports still continue flying about, apparently carrying away troops. The river is still rising, and everything is overflowed. The rebels are fairly drowned out of some of the batteries, and have been attempting to erect new ones, but the well-directed fire from our mortars prevents them. A special dispatch to the Chicago Times, from Cairo, says that the officers of steamer Lake Erie No. 2. which left Island No 10 at eleven o'clock last night, (Sunday.) saw the light of a large fire near the Kentucky shore, which kept increasing as they got up the river. It was supposed to be one of the rebel transports set on fire by the bursting of some of our shells

Another dispatch to the Tribune, dated Saturday night, says that the gun-boat Mound City fired twenty shots at the middle batteries with considerable effect. Our efficers, with the aid of a glass, counted five rebels killed and one shot. On Sunday the mortars were fired, but, owing to the

weather, we could not ascertain with what effect. ET. Louis, March 24 .- A dispatch to the Secretary of War, from Gen. Halieck, states that a detachment of the first Cavalry, sent out from Jefferson City by Gen. Totten against a guerilla party, had a skirmish with the enemy, killing two, wounding one, and taking seventy-five prisoners. Over twenty horses, forty-eight kegs of powder, and a quantity of arms were captured. Our loss is four hur.

Postmaster General Blair has issued instructions to al publishers not to publish anything that will give informa-bodies. It will, in a great degree, prevent the

CINCINNATI, March 24. - Wendell Phillips, the notorious two pounds of common salt, two pounds of alum, one Abolitionist agitator, attempted to lecture at the opera pound saltpetre—dissolve in six gations of water and keep house to night, but met with rather an nuespected demon-

Washington, in relation to the battle on Sunday, says that or [Federal] loss was from seventy-five to one hundred in killed and two hundred and fifty wounded. I have seen two bundred and twenty-five of the enemy dead.

WINCHESTER, VA , March 24 .- The rebels have been driven back to Strasburg with heavy loss. One French officer came up here [Norfolk] to-day.

FROM EUROPE. - ARR'VAL OF THE HANSA. The steamship Hansa, with dates from Liverpool to the 2th inst. has arrived.

In the House of Lords, Lord Campbell called attention to the inefficiency of the American blockade of the Confederate ports, and moved for correspondence on the subject. Lord Russell replied to the proof advanced by Lord Campbell of the inefficiency of the blockade, and recounted the effort made by the North to render it effective. He considered that the want of cotion in the English market was the best test that the blockade was not an empty one. He night, which states that there was heavy cannonading on added that the renewal of the old feeling between the North one sunk below Hickman, the other sunk in sight of the would consent to a peaceful separation of the States. He ing emancipation as possible to be effected by gradual and The enemy's land forces at New Madrid, are estimated at | peaceful means. He said that no formal communication forty thousand. Sixty of them came down the river in had been made by the French government in regard to the inefficiency to the blockade.

The Annie Chi'ds is the name of a screw steamer arrived recently at Queeustown from Wilmington, N. C. The ship Mana, at Liverpool from Bombay, fell in with the brig Fsperio, from London for New York, with her crew in a starving condition, and supplied them.

Two hundred thousand pounds stetling of Australasian gold recently arrived in England.

LATEST. QUEENSTOWN, March 12 .- American securities were firm. The steamer Asia arrived to-day.

LIVERPOOL, March 12.—Cotton—The market closed dull Fales on Monday and Toesday of 8,000 bales, 3 000 of which were taken by speculators and exporters. Prices were unchanged.

Breadstoffs dull. THE FIGHT AT WINCHESTER.

RICHMOND, VA., March 27th, 1862. Northern papers of the 25th inst., say that during the fight at Winchester Gen. Shields (Federal) was struck by a piece of shell on the left arm, shattering it. It was aftervards amoutated.

Persons from near Winchester say that Gen. Jackson had not more than thirty-five hundred men in the actual fight.-The Yankees had eighteen thousand engaged, and twelve thousand held in reserve.

Gen. Jackon's force altogether was six thousand; one regiment was held in reserve, and eighteen hundred did not come up in time. Our Government is satisfied with the result.

The Secretary of War has issued a general order for all forloughed men to return to duty immediately. For the Journal.

FORT FISHER, March 26th, 1862. MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:-I have seen in your FIGHT WITH THE FEDERALS NEAR WINCHESTER, equip an iron-clad steamer for the defense of the Cape that the people of the district immediately interested

will push it forward. We have talked and pow-wow-ed too much. The action. Who has done his best among us yet? An there not resources left as whereby we may make our homes secure, our families quiet? Can we do nothing more to drive back the for from our midst? We want action, acrion, prompt, energetic action. Begin it in Wilmington. Uproot the mi-erable shaving Shylock, who, like Vampires, are drawing the life blood from our soldiery, and making themselves fat from their diabolical speculations. Uproot and drive the a from our dishere to day. One is from Sickles' brigade, and said to be a ness it shall be to ascertain whence come all these new goods journalized in your Daily. Look closely for the channel of this under-ground railroad, through which goods come from Yankeedom, and news goes there .-Find out how gurpowder, &c., &c., &c., reaches Galveston, and how it is that certain parties can and do furnish their "friends and customers" with any thing and every thing, for eign, as well as domestic, in the way

> Learn for what purpose councils of our neutrals are held! Visit these secret conclaves that met in Mr. -'s store. Count the Yankee noses there, and then search for flags, ready provided for Mr. Bornside's grand entree! I tell you, Messrs. Editors, there are entmies, damnable enemies in Wilmington, who ought to be hang as high as Haman. We are too delicate. entirely too delicate with these wolves in sheep's clo thing. Unless Wilmington is purged, swept, garnished of them, we will be betraved into the hands of our inva-

ders. Mark it! it will be the case! Having said what I have said, because I have reason for baying said it, and because I thought it due to our cause that I should speak freely, I will speak again of the iron-clad steamer. It can be built; it ought to be immediately begun. Let the citizens of the Cape Fear subscribe and pay into this fond. Let every Captain from the District give \$100 towards it; every 1st Lieutenant \$50; every 2d Lieutenant \$25, and let all who love their native Cape Fear, its spreading fields and flowing water, give freely to defend the right. I hold a small position among the soldiery who have arms in their hands wherewith to fight. I am already poor enough, Heaven knows! but I would sacrifice my life, beggar my wife, put my children in rags, burn the last ween Mount Jackson and Woodstock, in good condition .- | shelter that gave them protection, and live in fifth and poverty, houseless, homeless and a wanderer, if it were necessary or serviceable in this struggle.

I should like to have it in my power to contribute something towards our defense, and am willing to give \$100 now, to the construction of any work of defense on the Cape Fear. Yours, &c.,

> For the Journal. Tribute of Respect. BEAD QUARTER:, 18: H REGIMENT N. C. V .. 1

March 24 h, 1862. \\
At a meeting of the Moore's Creek Rifle Guards, Captain

Hawes was requested to act as Chairman, who explained the object of the meeting to be to pay a due tribute of resthe object of the meeting to be to pay a one tribute of the pect to Wm. H. Henry, one of their members, who died at the general Hospital in Wilmington, N. C., March 19th, blinded with the flag and our ears stunned with Yan-1862, at the age of 25 years.

We spent a short time in Doston, our our cycle with Yan-1862, at the age of 25 years. 862, at the age of 25 years.

The Chairman appointed E. E. Blake Secretary, and the following as a committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, viz: E. F. Elake, J. F. Croom and

A. Pridgen, who reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Having received the painful tidings of the death of our much esteemed comrade in arms, W. H. Heury, of New Hanover county, N. C., a member of the Moore's Creek Bifle Guards, Co. E. 18th Regiment N. C. Volunteers. Resolved 1st. That while we bow in humble submission to Resolved 1st. That while we bow in humble sabmission to the wisd in and mercy of simighty God, in removing from our ranks those whom He may deem most fitted, we do deeply regret the loss of so good a soldier and kind friend.

Resolved 2d. That by the death of Mr. Henry our country has, in the hour of tail, lost one of her best and ablest soldies, his friends a worth; friend, and his family a prominent results.

be reaved family and many friends.

Resolved 4th, That the Secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of the seres lutions and the proceedings of this meeting to the wife and mother of the deceased, and the Wi mington Journal and North Carol na Presbyterian, with

on motion, the meeting adjourned.

Cast JOHN R. HAWES, Chm'n. I DWIN E. BLAKE, Sec'y.

We extract the following items from the Memphis Avalanche of the 20th inst.: PRICE AND VAN DORN .- These generals of the West-

week closes, we shall have to record the incidents of a great battle at or near this place. While it is said the stration. He avowed himself an abolitionist and disunionist, whereupon he was egged and stoned, when he was taken away by his friends.

Washington, D. C., March 31.—A dispatch from the Surgeon of Gen. Shields' army, to the Surgeon General at Surgeon of Gen. Shields' army, to the Surgeon General at Surgeon of Gen. Shields' army, to the Surgeon General at Surgeon of Gen. Shields' army, to the Surgeon General at Surgeon of Gen. Shields' army, to the Surgeon General at Surgeon of Gen. Shields' army, to the Surgeon General at Surgeon of Gen. Shields' army, to the Surgeon General at Surgeon of Gen. Shields' army, to the Surgeon General at Surgeon of Gen. Shields' army, to the Surgeon General at Surgeon of Gen. Shields' army, to the Surgeon General at Surgeon of Gen. Shields' army, to the Surgeon General at Surgeon of Gen. Shields' army, to the Surgeon General at Surgeon of Gen. Shields' army, to the Surgeon of Gen. Shields' army arms are surged in their said the incidents of the inc

Personal Experiences in Lincolndom. . No. 8.

forbids our expatiating on the results of our visit down East. The time may come when we shall find occasion to enter into details; suffice it here to state, that we were foully and basely betrayed; that the Federal Govwere foully and basely betrayed; that the Federal Government condescended (and yet it was no condescension for them, as the whole war programme proves.) to lay a cowardly trap for us, to suborn our own employees, ners have met, defeated, and captured a force of thirtyinstructing them to remain at their posts, go on with five hundred of the enemy, with their arms, and an imtheir work and draw their pay, as if all were right, retaining them first as spies, then as Government witnesses. Our letters, confided to the keeping of the post office, an institution, from time immemorial by all nations, held inviolably sacred, were opened; some were detained for weeks, others were never forwarded; among seasons of social unbending not excepted, for in open court vile and dastardly eavesdroppers convicted us of joining in the chorus of " Dixie," and of South !- not in public or promiseuous company-but in a social party-the conversation with which we crammed an inquisitive and credulous Yankee, purposely and for our own amusement, was reproduced on oath n open court, as evidence against us, embellished and improved upon to suit the intense hostility of the Unit d States District Attorn y. We shall not readily forget the billious sourcess of that lame and cross-eyed pertifuger and his intense hate and besotted prejudices all glaringly brought forth against us, the South and Great Britain. If the mere spitting forth of venem from his ug y and deformed visage coud have done it, he would cheerfully have destroyed at one feli swoop our humble sell and our country! The government, in our cross examination of its witnesses, (for we were not allowed any other rebutting evidence.) was convicted of having lent itself to a series of falsehoods to lure us into is clutches. It was proved that for nearly two weeks previous to our capture, all had been prepared, and a teamer in readiness night and day fully armed -that with this knowledge the chief government officer granted as our papers and positively assured ourselves and the pilot on three several occusions that our vessel was all right, her papers correct, and sie might sofely go to our very face The scheme as originated was for the We would like to know what confi lence any one can have such an infamously deceitful and lying crew as this of Journal that a proposition has been made to build and Lincola's. Here was this collector, at a time when he knew we were to be captured by his own minions, to papers. Shinglasters were at this time unknown there, wounded. Our loss is about two hundred killed and and we saw a Virginian corporation note exposed as a wounded; that of the enemy is believed to be much show in a window, labeled hebel Currency; this of greater. The greatest confidence is reposed in Colonel course was before the Federal Government had flooded Camby, and if the volunteers will do their duty, the Texthe country with theirs, (for refusing to take which, at ans will yet be ignominously driven from New Mexico. par, ac Alexandrian had been arrested in Washington ) theirs are superior to ours in the materials and execuion. We regret that the C. S. A. were compelled to

> tion in the nan lling and thus evade redemption, and many of the country people believed the tale. We took a run into her Majesty's dominions, and among other places visited Niagara Falis. Even here the evidences of Northern tyranny met us, for at the Clitton," we found refugees from North Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana. Some seeking, like the quarry at bay, a breathing space before renewed exertion, and others waiting an opportunity to escape to Europe by way of Montreal or Hairfax A resting place for the every scaport was guarded, every avenue of escape closed up, and spies placed on board every trans-Atlantic packet. We have visited the Falls of Niagara many imes, and ever until now enjoyed much pleasure .-Not so now; we had business or we should not have been there; then we were in sympathy with all that was wanted it as a curiosity. grand, glorious and subline in nature around and above us ; now, our soul was clouded over by sadness. As we sat at our window on the piazza overlooking the great "Horse Shee" Fall, and the awe-inspiring grandeur of its environs, no responsive feelings arose in our breast, or our "winged thoughts" were far, far away, like Noah's dove, seeking rest and finding none; fluttering around the blockaded casements of their ark, away down among the pine barrens of Carolina! With us "the day was dreary," and as the gag and joyous groups passed in review before us, vainly we whispered "be till, sad heart, and cease repining." In cur utter desolation of ioneliness we envied every happy face, and bitterly thought of the loved ones at home. We had been obbed, abused and slandered; and now we were denied he opportunity of returning to our family and friends Can you wonder at our feelings of desolation? We could not bear the sight of joyous bands of romping children, nor of the happy parents enjoying the delightful walks around; for strange choking thoughts swelled about our heart; memories of a happy past,an unknown fate and a dreaded future for our home woods; visited places of historic tame, such as Lundy's of deaths occurring. Lane, Chippewa, &c. We came upon a band of Canadian children romping in the woods, and singing that gave fervent Amen to " I wish I was in Dixie."

print theirs on such ex crable paper, for in portions of

Virginia and Kentucky, the Federals had given out

hat it was purposely so done to facilitate their destruc-

sweet retrain, "Away down in Dixie." Our heart beard much. We did remark a few long faces on reception of the news of Com. Hollins and our mosquito fleets exploit pear New Orleans, but as a general thing it was discredited. And now we have again arrived in New York, we shall, before leaving it, relate what we

heard and saw, regardless of chronological sequence.

We were one of a crowd of some 100,000 people to witness the return of the heroes of Bull's Ran. way, on the several days of their return, was densely crowded from the Battery to Union Square with a bost of excited flig worshippers, yelling, screaming and shouting, while thousands of the idois waved from every house and window-bands without number played such nent member.

Res loed 3d, That we tender our true sympathy to the appropriate airs as "See the Conquering Hero Comes," La Marseillaise," &c. We quietly asked a triend what all this ado was for. He replied it was to we come home the brave defenders of the Union! Well, said we, either we or they are in grievous error, for it is certainly a novel leature in history to see a disgraced and panic stricken, routed army, received with salvos of artillers waving fligs and triumphal music! There were said to be any quantity of trophies in the shape of rebel c lors. arms and accourrem nis, also the charger of the gallant Colonel of the Va. Black Horse Cavalry, all of which we did not see, save the borse, but wh ther the animal ern Division of the Confederate army are said to be was simon pure, or pressed for the occasion, we know five miles apart in Western Arkansas, either at Van not. At this time the entire city swarmed with soldiers, Buren or Fort Smith. As soon as they recrait their and in the City Hall Park alone were recruiting books commands they will " pick their flints and try again." for over 30 regiments. Barnum, t.at impersonification DICATUR AND HUNTSVILLE.—We harn that these places are threatened by a strong column of the enemy advancing from Nashville, and doubless led by Gene at the spectacle, which most minds untutored in 3,000. advancing from Nashville, and doubless led by General Buell in person, who is attempting to intercept the junction of Johnston with Beauregard. Some, however, consider it a feint to divide the attention of our Generals, while the blow is struck at Corinth, or at least in any other direction.

Corner It is not improbable that, before snother Corner It is not improbable that, before snother of the museum thrown in ) that bratal the law and a spectacle, which most minds untutored in the town of the formula and the size of the original and the formula and the size of the savages, instead of the highly polished, civilized and fasterwards recaptured.

Generals, while the blow is struck at Corinth, or at least in any other direction.

Corner It is not improbable that, before snother of the museum thrown in ) that bratal the law of the size is less than the law of the size is less than the law of the size is less than the savages, instead of the highly polished, civilized and fasterwards recaptured.

Gen.'s Seizel and Curtis are reported to be killed.

We took six gums and a spectacle, which most minds untutored in the town as a spectacle, which most minds untutored in the town as a spectacle, which most minds untutored in the town as a spectacle, which most minds untutored in the town as a spectacle, which most minds untutored in the town as a spectacle, which most minds untutored in the town as a spectacle, which most minds untutored in the town as a spectacle, which most minds untutored in the town as a spectacle, which most minds untutored in the town as a spectacle, which most minds untutored in the town as a spectacle, which most minds untutored in the town as a spectacle, which most minds untutored in the town as a spectacle, which most minds untutored in the town as a spectacle, which most minds untutored in the town as a spectacle, which most minds untutored in the town as a spectacle, which most minds untutored in the town as a spectacle, which most minds untutored in the town as a spectacle, which most minds

might and ought and certainly would, in any well ordered community, but here in New York, tens of thousands flocked to the demon feast. And this is not all, while The social instincts of our nature demand sympathy in suffering although the acceptability of its manifestation differs widely, according to constitutional temperament. One craves words of compassion; another dislikes words, but delights in actions; one is loud-voiced in complaint; another affects the martyr; but all, in one shape or another, claim sympathy as their natural right. Granted the above proposition, and as a logical sequence, you can conceive our desire to lay before your reached. Prudence, however, at this critical juncture, this critical juncture, dec., among our traps, but these we had soon to part

Whilst we have been lamenting our reverses near

{ NO. 32.

mense amount of ammunition and stores. The Confederate forces were under command of Col. Sibley, and the enemy under Col. Canby. Full particulars of the fight we are unable to gather, but the main facts are as stated, and are confessed in the Northern papers. The which last, was one containing money, and another containing legal and consular documents of value. Spies were set upon our every movement, The fight commenced on the morning of the 21st, between a portion of our troops, under Col. Roberts, and the enemy across the Rio Grande, with varied success giving vent to expressions of sympathy for the until 2 o'clock. Col. Canby then crossed the river in force with a battery of six pieces, under Capt. McCray. of the cavalry, but detailed in command of the battery. He had also a small battery of two howitzers. Th enemy are supposed to have had eight pieces. The bat have been bought over. Account for all our recent tle was commenced by the artillery and skirmishers, and soon became general. Towards evening most of the enemy's guns were silenced. They, however, made a desperate charge on the howitzer battery, but were re- either weakness or trea-on, and tell it as such. If any pulsed with great loss. Capt. McCray's battery was defended by Capt. Plumpton's company of United States infantry and a portion of Col. Pinos' regiment of Mexican volunteers. The Texan rebels charged furi- knowing that just as far as your influence extends, you oasly and desperately with their picked men, about six aid in Southern subjugation. When we all do the hundred strong. They were armed with carbines, re- we shall then be sui jugated. Ten millions of people, volvers and long seven pound bowie knives. After discharging their carbines at close distance, they drew their revolvers and reached the battery, amid a storm of grape and canister. The Mexicans of Pinos' regiment now became panic stricken, and ingloriously fled. Capt. Plumpton and his infantry brevely stood their ground and lought nobly till more than one-balf the company were numbered with the dead. With his artiflerymen out down, and his supporters reported killed, wounded or flying from the field, Captain McCray sat down calmwhen she was ready. In the hope of gain he lied foul y ly and qui tly on one of his guns, and with revolver in hand refused to by or desert his flag. He thus fought proceeds to be divided between my traitors and the college but the government forestailed them and took all. by his gues. The Texans suff red terribly in this charge Many of our officers distinguished themselves. Major Donaldson, who was the chief aid of Colonel Canby, acted bravely, and was conspicuous in every part of the field. His horse was wounded, but the Major was not Fear, &c. I regard this as a good move, and I hope our enquiry, replying, in a deliberate lie, that, our palinjured. Kit Carson, in command of a regiment of pers being correct, we might go unmolested just so volunteers, deployed as skirmishers, did good service sion as we were ready. Out upon such a perjured during the action, and behaved well. We have to name crew of smirking hypocrites! No wonder that ashy: the loss of Lieutenants Michler and Stone, who, like We were condemned against evidence and in face of our honor of our flig to the last. Many other officers were

> From the Savannan nepuoncan, 24th inst. Peter Jones, a native of Bridgetor, Cumberland county, New Jersey, and a member of Co. II, Capt. U. McE vain, 97th New York hegiment, under command of Col. Henry Gus, 18 the name of the Federal leserter from Fernandina. He states that the men were cruelly treated by their officers, and ill clad and fed their rations consisting of very hard and black bread. made of shorts or bran, he did not know which, and old pickled beef, u.fls for any purpose and a scanty supply it that. The officers, however, fared sumptuously, and were indifferent as to the condition of those under their ommand. For the most trivial off-nce they were put under guard and made to carry a 32 pound shot ten hours He was determined on the first opportunity that sole of the foot being denied them on American soil; presented itself to desert, and states that the min generally were deseatisfied. They were principally drafted, and promised \$8 a month; volunteers were to receive \$11. He had been in the service five months, and all he got was a \$25 Treasury note, which he sold white on his way to Waynesville for \$5 to a gentleman who

Being sent for water outside the guard line, be found a boat near the Railroad bridge, in which he crossed over to the main, and followed the line of the railroad. He says that the Federals were encamped east of the town of Fernandina, and were not allowed to enter it. That about 2,000 composed the expedition, and were under the command of Gen. Wright. He learned in

camp that a gunboat had gone up the St. Mary's river, and lost some 40 men killed and 16 wounded. While at Port Royal he did not see much cotton there, but a great number of horses, sheep, cows, &c. that were captured, and did not see more than from two to three bundred negroes. The Federals were drilling

the negroes as soldiers daily.

There were a few stores at Port Royal, and some of the officers had their families living there. Occasionally you could see strangers from the North visiting the place from curiosity. The buildings erected there were small temporary wooden affairs. There was no building in brick going on. The principal work was in making defenses of the place.

There was a great deal of sickness among the troops. treasures! We hurried away and wandered about the principally typhoid and ship fever, and a large number

None of the regiments were full; on the 1st of Feb ruary, when he was at Port Royal, he heard there were 20,000 troops at that point, but does not believe there were that many. It was with some difficulty we could glean the little

we have given above, as the deserter seemed afraid to communicate anything. Though, apparently, a simple and ignorant subject, we think he needs looking after and deserves the good keeping be has met with.

Worthy of Imitation. We commend the following as worthy of imitation to other and nearer points than Athens :-

REDUCTION IN PRICES. - By reference to the " Cotton Manufacturers' Notice," in our advertising columns, it will be seen that the Georgia Factory and Athens factory, have reduced the prices of yares, osnaburgs. sheetings, &c. This is a good move, and the example. no doubt, will be followed by all other manufactoring establishments in this p rt of the state. They furthermore give preference to those dealers who conform to their schedule of prices, rather than the speculator.— Soldiers' families are to be supplied at wholesale prices. This arrangement goes into effect the first of April, and continues until an agreement to change shall be made.

The Battle in Arkansas. Additional Parth Clara.
FORT SMITH, March 17th-via Little Rock, 18th.dispatch to the Little Rock True Democrat has the following additional particulars of the late great battle : Gens. Price and Churchill were not hart, nor was Col. Hebert killed, as reported. He was wounded and

taken a prisoner.

The enemy's force was about 30,000; that of the Confederates 14 000.

of the contract and a series

Frem the Macon Telegraph.

There are several ways we may give aid and comfort o the enemy, and thereby assist curown subjugation. 1. By siding the enemy vi et armis or by supplying such pecuniary assistance or material intelligence as will aid bim in his designs of subjugation. He who is guilty of either of these specifications is considered guilty of a violation of alleg ance, and is punished as

But we may assist the enemy in accomplishing the same end by a less overt but equally as sure and morally as wrong an expedient, as by withholding from our government such material support as is necessary for it to successfully mainta n and prosecute the war. We can do this:

1st. By refusing to contribute our money to the wants of the Government.

2d. By refusing to grow such cereals this year as are home, a grand success has attended our arms away off in New Mexico. Twenty-five hundred gallant Southerwithin the next four weeks, by planting just "four or five" screes of cotton to the hand.

3d. There is another way in which we may do the same thing. No government can long survive that is universally unpopular. Aside from material, it must have a certain moral support. Without it the material soon ceases and the Government dies. Now we may withhold this moral support and aid the Yankees even while engaged in our regular business, by just denouncing the Government in all its departments Do this in unmeasured terms. Let noue escape your just abathema. Declare in your fi lds, by the roads de, at every street corner, in your store, office, everywhere, that President Davis should be "shot;" Lee should be

hung;" and Johnston "burnt" for incompetency. Say that our offi ers, whom the breath of scandal has never before touched, have colloagued with the enemy, disasters upon this same principle. Have nothing right; construe every strategic movement of our Generals that you do not und estant into something wrongone doubts it, urge the point, tecome velement. Do all this and more if you can. Give the government no moral support, and you can have the satisfaction of armed in the boly cause of liberty, spreading over & territory of one million square mil s, rich and fertile as ours, never have been subjugated, and, it fearfully in earnest, never can be. It is physically impossible -Greece and Rome fell from internal discord and corruption. We may fall from the same cause, but from no other. Those who desire it would do well to keep this thing promptly in view, and act according.

Withhold our money from the government, put our fertile corn lands into cotton, denounce the government and its agents, withhold all our material and moral support, and we do for ourselves what Yank e bayonets never could do -bring ruin upon government - become seris to the North, and our name be a hiss and a scorn, and a word of reproach to succeeding generations. Fort Valley, Ga. W. J. S.

The Enemy.—So far as we could learn, everything

vas quiet over the river y sterday. We received no reports of landings and threatened atta kt, and our troops on this side were allowed to remain in the r camps and rest from their labor of marching and countermirching in response to false alarms. It is definalt to say what the enemy are at. They have been amusing sibly venture upon a demonstration soon. We are patiently waiting, and our troops begin to chafe under the delay.

Nothing of interest from any portion of the Georgia coast. The enemy seem to be more particularly engaged just now in paying their respects to our Fiorida friends, and especially at those poin's where there is no chance for a fight. How long will it take them to make Florida "loyal" by holding her smill towns on ner coast? Let them work out that proposition and give us the process.

Swannah Republican 25 h anst

Special Dispatch to the Stembhis Appeal.

The War lot the West, Later Particulars. FORT SMITH, March 19 - Mr. Kettle, orderly sergean of Capt. Galloway's company, in Mc Onloch's brigad; who was taken prisoner on the last day of the fight at Eikhorn; made his escape, along with several others, twenty-miles this side of Springfi ld, Mo., on the 17 h inst, and arrived here to-day. From him I am able to give you the additional particulars of the fight: The enemy's loss killed and wounded, was 2 000-

not less than 800 kull d. The 35th Illinois regiment, Col. Glazier, was badly cut up. They lost 380 men, killed and wound die When Mr. Kittle passed through Cassville, there were 300 wounded at that place.

They took 490 of our men prisoners including commissioned officers, privates and citiz ns. The following is a portion of our officers taken prisoners: Col. Mitchell, of Arkansas, Col. Stone, of Aississippi, Capt. Gallowiy, of Little Rock, Capt. Hallowell, of Dardaneile, Ackansas, Capt. Williams, of Arkansas, Lieut. Mas in, of Texas, Lieut. Magual, 31 Louisiana regiment, Col. Hebert, Major Funnard and Capt. V. J. L zini, of the 3! Louisians. Hebert, Tua;

nard, and Liz of have since been exchanged. The road from Rolla was crowded with commissary and quartermaster stores, moving in the direction of the Federal army near Keitsville, Missouri. The Federals are doubtless preparing to make another

Mr. K. also met Col. Wyman's brigade, 3000 strong. on their way to Keittsville, to reinforce Curtis. Gen. Sigel received a slight wound in the arm. A lieutenant-colonel was the highest officer killed on the Federal side. Two companies of a Texas regim nt

were sent under a flag of truce to bury our dead. They were fired upon by the enemy.
Our total killed was 196. We brought all our wounded away with us when we fell back. Oscalla. MURCHISON'S CAVALRY .- This company, numbering 111

men from 'umberiaid, Harnett and Cha'ham, was organized on Thursday last by the election of the following officers:-Alex. Murchison, Captain. T. J. Brooks, lat Lieu enant.
John K Ray, 2d
G W Buhmaun, 34

attack.

Lieuts. Brooks and Buhmann were in the Bethal Regi-ment, the former in the Lafayette and the latter in the lane. pendent Company of this place. And a number of the others served with the same companies in their Peninsular campaign list year.

The compan, it is expected, will leave for Goldsborough on Tuesday.—Faye tentle observer.

"STARR'S LIGHT BATEAY"—Loss Company goes to

Wilmington to day, leaving in the steamer Hurt at 12 o'clock. The company is a picked one, numbering in its ranks many of the best young men of this place who served through the Peninsular campaign in the two Fayetteville e mounies of the Bethel regiment. Col. Starr and his officers are first-rate men, all of the same regiment. The officers and the min are worthy of each other, and wherever they go will do good service.

Muster Roll of "Starr's Light Battery." Joseph B Starr, Capt; Thos C Fuler, 1st Lieut; John Witmore, lst Lieut Jun: Be j Rush, 24 Lieut; John Witmore, lst Lieut Jun: Be j Rush, 24 Lieut.
Privates—C R Arey, 8 8 Ar 3, Geo B Atkins, 8 A Burnes, Geo C Beasley, Chas J. Bones, J. A Brown, Norman M campbell, T.J. ampbell, J.D. W Carroll, Jas d Clark, Hardy Collins, William Collins, Robert collyr, Daniel A Culbreth, John H Dobbin, Geo Elliot, John d Ergovert, Jas breth, John H Dobbin, Geo Eliot, John & Erindert, Jas Evans, William S Evans, Da id Evans, H B Ferguson, Wolf Fo midge, Mar in G fflay, Geo W Geo, John Gulis, D W Gilhs, Wilbur G Hall, Johna G Hardison, Louis Jeruiyan, Isaac Jessup, Dan'i D Jones, A Jones, James M King, Dancan B Lindsay, A D Lineberry, Din el Lockaman, Hugh McColl, D J McLauchlin, A E M Lean, James D McLean, A A McNeill, W J McDonald, John McRe, J H McPherson, John Moore, Owen C Moore, Dogaid B. Murphy, John Murphy, J R Myrover, A H Nance Alex Ochitree, Benj F Penfes, J H Pearce, John W Phillips, Geo D Ray, Frank N Poberts, R H Sandiold, Bond E Sedberry, Gen. Sloan, Las M Sikes, Enock P skes, James B Smith, Win B Stanton, R W Stedman, Jas H Taylor, Bennet A Upcha, Ch. Then R Wardell, John G Whitlock, William C Wilkes, William Williams.

The non-commissioned officers are yet to be any intel ra ell ville Observer, 24th inst.

WI'ME G ON, N. C., March 25th, 1562 memb rs of the White Hall Soldier's Aid Society, County, From the course yex ended us in favoring 25 mattrace ticks, 18 prs. seess, &c., which we

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1862.

ester and sadd ply from Winchester to Manassas, and ern people since the fifteenth day of last April!

hand and would do all that

ated that any independent attempt

rtionate speculation that would the necessities of the public in as this, a spirit that, while agh such things were to be directly used That in one case at least the ownthem large and small; and this tenfold or what but for the necessities of the puband he almost wholly valueless for want of

all who feel an interest in this matter,

Salisbu y Bunner, announces in the last issue of that paper that his printers have all volunteered for the war, and that he goes with them, so that until the war closes are the liquid that the four missing men of Captain was all them. Mr. Martin saw the Nashville go out. The Fort is the kind of timber wanted and getting it promptly, a the way in turn as far to the left. We have sometimes the war closes are the war closes.

It is the kind of timber wanted and getting it promptly, a the way in turn as far to the left. We have sometimes the war closes are the war closes and so the left. We have sometimes are the war 

To us who are not only at war, but as we may indeed say, in war, upon whose own soil the contest is waged, to many of whose doors it has already come, while it threatens to come to many more, the time anterior to the present difficulties seems far removed, like rior to the present difficulties seems far removed, like the world before the flood," it seems to be parted from the previously existing state of the same of a voidh-their bas carried things to a point at which they exhibit the company, in the fullest rime of a voidh-their bas carried things to a point at which they exhibit the company, in the fullest rime of a voidh-their bas carried things to a point at which they exhibit the company, in the fullest rime of a voidh-their bas carried things to a point at which they exhibit their bas carried things to a point at which they exhibit the company, in the fullest rime of a voidh-their bas carried things to a point at which they exhibit the company, in the fullest rime of a voidh-their bas carried things to a point at which they exhibit their bas carried things to a point at which they exhibit their bas carried things to a point at which they exhibit their bas carried things to a point at which they exhibit their bas carried things to a point at which they exhibit their bas carried things to a point at which they exhibit their bas carried things to a point at which they exhibit their bas carried things to a point at which they exhibit their bas carried things to a point at which they exhibit their bas carried things to a point at which they exhibit their bas carried things to a point at which they exhibit their bas carried things to a point at which they exhibit their bas carried things to a point at which they exhibit their bas carried things to a point at which they exhibit their bas carried things to a point at which they exhibit their bas carried things to a point at which they exhibit their bas carried things to a point at which they exhibit their than their their their their their their their their their GENERAL McClellan announces his determination the present and the future by a deep gulf. We know fering with the primary object on hand, at some point wholly out of the fact that it is forbidden, as the old is neither in the militia, nor in the State nor Confederate GENERAL GIVE BOLD A COMMENT OF THE Grand Army " of that the step is irrevocable, and we feel that it ought to bigher up on the step is irrevocable, and we feel that it ought to bigher up on the step is irrevocable, and we feel that it ought to bigher up on the step is irrevocable, and we feel that it ought to bigher up on the step is irrevocable, and we feel that it ought to bigher up on the step is irrevocable, and we feel that it ought to bigher up on the step is irrevocable, and we feel that it ought to be step is irrevocable, and it is ought to be step is irrevocable, and it is ought to be step is irrevocable, and it is ought to be step is irrevocable, and it is ought to be step is irrevocable, and it is oug the Potemac. He talks very nicely, quite in the Na- be so. Things are with us not only matters of convic- Cost all ready thirty to forty thousand dollars, which, It is to be seen how far the event will tion, but of feeling also. We are parties, not spectalife built according to the drawings and specifications of cross it, was roused to the unwonted exertion by being etteville. They tendered their services immediately The sense of time with us, as with all others, is the department would, no doubt, be willingly taken at told that a law was passed that she should not cross it. after the fall of Newtern, under the idea that immediately nied. We hope and believe that he will. Joseph E. measured by events and by sensations, and how much of cost into the Confederate service. Johnston marched opee from Harper's Ferry to Win-

We doubt if the "Young Napoleon" will find with their eyes, and from their stand-point. Let us reorn resistance of Island Number 10, the movement which they contemplate from afar, in which other civil rights from being despoiled by an enemy that even if it could be forced, other it is true they have an interest an interest to be affect. Most certainly the maintainance of our civil rights and could not be, and that therefore ed by the solution of the question now pending the ar- civil liberties is the end for which the people of the Conretaken, would that moment in our eyes appear to them, perhaps, trivial.— joy all their rights as citizens unimpaired.

thus every power dreads revolution, and recoils from the even that of the courts of law. on the believe our government is wide idea of disintegration? Could we have reasonably ex- Unless we are much mistaken, the wisest and most Between Goldsboro' and Kinston repose the ashes of allule to the creation of a navy pected that England, which had just crusified India with experienced military commanders are far less anxious his illustrious ancestor, after whom he was named. f our rivers and harbors and the pro- an iron hand, or Louis Napoleon, whose throne rests for martial law than are some civilians who appear in-Better late than never!" upon a volcano, which may at any time break out in clined even to clamor for it. Indeed, we believe that, is sustained and kept in countenance by company and liberty to speak more fully, but we fury, would rush forward to applaud, sanction and re- as a general thing, they are rather averse to it, prefer- clamor. The first popular impulse seems to be, to look erty to speak more rang, but we cognize, what must appear to the eyes of Europe as reving to sustain and co-operate with the civil authorities around for a victim—to pitch on to a scape-goat upon a will only be limited by the olution and disintegration, an example and incitation to in the enforcement of all necessary rules and regulations whose head to lay all sins of omission and commission an a similar movement among their own scople? Could deemed requisite for the preservation of the public or sion, that he may carry these sins into the wilderness. at the results will be commenthe results will be commens made, and that on trial the first to virtually ally herself with a new republic, avowhave heard that such course was pursued by General will be found to be the proper one, or if he can, with those countries, and let our cause take care of itself as one made, and that on trial the edly determined to defend and perpetuate that institud calls for hells to cast into can- the footstool of king cotton, in humble acknowledgment | martial law was desired, and be would detail a Provost | answered, and that these requisitions having been so

think. But it is one thing to show a ready zear to push a pper stills, cut of which complished, and "facts accomplished" are now always be but few and isolated. and the made to deal death to accept d. This point being rached, how gracefully can

We must think that many of us have gone to queer long, lying idle. If slightly extremes on this point. The loudest chaunters of the d into cannon they will have a omnipotence of king cotton and all that, turn right by would be sure to take a spirited idol. Those who built most strongly upon European intervention now curse most loudly European coldness. and deny the possibility of anything favorable from that quarter. These people, and their name is legion, mistake blatancy for eloquence, paradox for wisdom, and abusiveness for independence. They are of the crowd that don't think, or if they do, think only of

We incline to the belief that things are working favorably—that, in fact, we are in a better position, and nearer recognition and other more substantial advantages now, than at any previous period in the history of the Confederacy, and that, with a stern and determined effort, the war will be much less protracted than is generally supposed. From the first, we never supposed that the war could end before the close of the present year, even although this summer might break its back. We still think that it cannot be protracted much be yond the period we originally assigned to it. The message of Lincoln, urging a wily scheme for detaching rsons in this section, having certain border States from the Confederacy, indicates pretty conclusively that the thing is rapidly presenting itself to the Lincoln view, as a contest for boundaries, t, not for nothing, but for a fair and that ulterior reconstruction, or subjugation, grows in regard to other materials as fainter and fainter to the view. We want the South, one laying materials or labor the whole South, and nothing but the South!

Having received many communications and some tain circumstances, we took occasion to bring these conthe importance of organized and systematic effort. The you come, than that you should come yourselves."communications we publish to-day show the character That conscription by Congressional or other author

there no means to exorcise this spirit? that this whole matter has been undertaken by the Contact of the course, and with like happy federate Government, to an extent only limited by the is a gallant gentleman and a man of talent, but we con- left a little over a week ago, and from him we learned resources of this State and section in materials and la- fess that we have not any great reliance in the coolness how the report originated. It would seem that a citibor. These we all know are limited. The effort to of his judgment or the wisdem of his counsels, and we zen of Onslow county got a pass to go to Newbern to construct an iron-clad boat separate and independent of the government would only have the effect of dividing complishing the very same end. The general good can e best pr J. J. STEWART, Esq., Editor and Proprietor of the thorities, not competing with them. By ascertaining J. J. STEWART, E.cq., Editor and Proprietor of the Incretes, not competing with them. By ascertaining salisbu y Bunner, announces in the last issue of that from Mr. Cassidey, or Mr. Beery, or from Capt. Muse, nearly certain to complete the likeness by swinging from there said so.

To us who are not only at war, but as we may in- In the meantime we would beg of those who have revulsion from the previously existing state of white

We have heard and read a good deal for and against These are our feelings, our convictions. But we can martial law. We suppose that in all free countries mard the bonors of a great victory over the first Grand bardly expect that other nations, not parties in this tial law must be regarded as something temporary in its operation, and abnormal in its character, for there is no of the Potomac. He has now quiety land of the trap set for him. If we do so ourselves were we merely spectators, deeply inprinciple of well regulated freedom more axiomatic, or armies had to do certain things before terested ones, to be sure, but still only spectators? Let more charly established, then that the military should Grand Army moved, there are other Con- us, in order to obtain a proper understanding of the be subordinate to the civil authority. The establishgoing to do certain things also before matter, endeavor, if possible, to place ourselves in the ment or enforcement of martial law is, therefore, a mats going to do certain things also best position of European governments. Let us try to see ter of necessity and not of choice, a measure of safety ount in trying to outman couvre that veteran war- member that what to us is a real heart-trying and vital end, a voluntary surrender for a time of certain civil contest, is to them only a historical event, a striking rights in order to secure permanently such, as well as all of likely to be approached by water, all bitrament of the sword on this continent. Outside of federate States have established a government and taken at a limit has been placed upon the that interest their feeling is simply one of excited curi- up arms for its maintainance : the end for which hunerry down the Mississippi Valley .- osity, as ours was in regard to the Indian outbreak or dreds of thousands of patriotic citize's have, by enterin the way. We think that it will be the Crimean war. Apart from that interest the rechave been described by the said in a former ords of battles or seiges, advances or retreats are simply tary discipline and pledged themselves to obedience to selves. Too many only think in a secondary sort of one is grathering that will roll back the matters of news to them, as were the events in India or military orders. They have done this that their country way, they think that they think. They yield to and wratesion that has been sweeping the Crimea to us. What seems an age to us is but "a may be free and in ependent; and that bereafter they diss sampi. Nashville and all little year" to them. Questions of great weight and and their children and their children's children may en-

and Etheridge and May- They cannot understand all our feelings or interests. If we are right in our premises, and we think we are, an instance of this kind of injustice. We are not his ld vidian Brownlow could Do or can we understand or appreciate all theirs? Their then it must be evident that martial law is a deviation pecutiar defenders, for we are not sufficiently acquainted writers, politicians, and journalists make some awful from the rules of civil administration which finds its just with all the facts to be so, nor would our knowledge of menths the naval efforts of the ene- blunders when they indulge in reference to the geograph- tification in the necessity of the particular case or cases military matters qualify us to undertake the task, even on coast will have virtually ceased ical, political or social situation of things in this count to which it may be applied, and that this justification if we were, but really we must say that our judgment Summer campaign will be try. Do our people never make blunders in reference to can only go along with such necessity and not in advance refuses to sadetion while our feelings revolt from certain Virginia, and in the Moun- European matters, geographical, political, social or his- of it, and that the application of it calls for the exercise Tennessee and North Caro- torical? Do we not know that they have become sur- of a wise and cautious discretion. Taking this view of but even directly made against that officer. Who could They may also prowl around the rounded by a net-work of ciscumstances, the growth of it, we have been somewhat surprised to notice in the seriously suppose for a moment that the grandson of ent of governmental aid. This is a su ject which pretailing to get into the interior. ages, the result of geographical position, of the conflicts of columns of some of our cotemporaries evidences of a the stubbornest and will bear race, of the war of systems, of the rivalries of princes, of the decided disposition to ask for and even call for the ex- bravely in defence of his country before some of his ac-But it must be fought, for apart differences in religion and social development. Do we not tension of martial law over the communities for which cusers were born, could, at this time of his life, have ne of the mountain region of the know that every leading power in Europe is founded upon they assume in some measure to speak, since martial been absent from a battle-field where the defence of his by a hostile power would fatally conquest or diplomacy, upon force or fraud? That law, in its full operation, suspends all civil jurisdiction, native State and the home of his fathers was at stake,

power and British wealth to at once acknowledge its to have desired, requested the authorities to pass rules will shun an enquiry-more mistaken if it be not found weakness, and, within a few brief months, bow down at and regulations necessary to effect the purposes for which that his requisitions, most urgently made, remained unnon-rud the halfs of the phantations and the churches of his supremacy and its dependence? Not quite, we Guard for their enforcement, thus avoiding any suspen- unanswered, and Newbern taken for want of force on or any interference with the jurisdiction of the courts, in parably larger numbers to lock the stable door after th tin to 91 of copper, so it is thing forward, or to aid and abet it, and another thing ordinary cases. We cannot help thinking that this horse is stolen that would have prevented the stealing Pace is the main jugredient in bronze to recognize a thing when it is done. One thing to run course is preferable to the declaration of martial law in had they been sent forward in time. bolt against prejudices and sentimentalities, and another its entiracy and supremacy, and we think, also, that it

spond or to take the proper steps, then let Congress and the President step in. If Governor Clark is prepared to meet all calls for North Carolina's quota, what more does President Davis desire? If more than North Carolina's quota rush to the standard, what has President Davis to object ?

President Davis and his Provisional Congress, knowimited time, and of course when such term would expire, reposed last Summer and Fall upon the glories of Manassas and the hopes of European intervention, made no provision for an inevitably occurring and rapidly approaching event, deferred action until the last moment and then met the emergency by a violent and hazardous measure which disorganized our army at the very time when the swollen condition of the streams opened to the incursions of the enemy's gun-boats vast regions assert itself by virtually saying " we prefer taking you to siderations to the attention of the public, and to urge accepting you. We would rather that we should make of the sounders in their camps are of the response our appeal has met with, but not its exand hold out its hand, crying like the tent. We, ourselves, have been surprised to find how a pretty effectual stop to voluntary effort must be promptly and freely the people of the surrounding coun. evident, and to realize this let any one who has had value of all that those animated by this ties are prepared to come forward to organize and to any experience in such things recall the effect of to sell and the government may wish to give liberally, largely. The contribution from Captain a corporate subscription to any public work, say Cornehlsen's company speaks for itself, and for the brave any railroad or other improvement, and he will resuch things were to be directly used and generous soldiers by whom it is made. We publish collect what a dead stop it put to individual subscrip- Swansboro', in Onslow county. We thought ourselves of every one disposed to do us justice, and to leave our this and the other liberal offers of produce etc., from tion. It would appear that Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, fully justified in so doing. We have since found be-That in one case at least the ownfor certain purposes asked fifty dolfor certain purposes asked fifty do also, an elequent appeal from a lady to the women of measure in question, and it is sometimes said, and we time, nor had any been there, nor, to our knowledge so ingratiated himself into the good opinions of the think with some truth, that if the President listens to have any been there up to this time. We are now, however, enabled to inform our readers anybody he listens as much, if not more to Mr. Wig-

> Public opinion, and, measurably, public action is too above Beaufort, told him that boats and troops were to apt to resemble a pendulum which, having reached a centre, will not dwell upon it, but will vibrate to one side last.)
>
> This was told to Mr. Martin and he repeated it case has taken an unfavorable turn, presenting symptoms. away to the right hard of the correct centre, it is they were at Swansboro', and that Mr. Martin right right attention and good nursing, both of which he has, we nearly certain to complete the likeness by swinging from there said so.
>
> Savannah Republican, 28th inst.

don Bridge without ever baving curiosity enough to necessary expenses are at the cost of the town of Fay-She went over, you may be sure of that. Possibly, ate danger was apprehended here, as it was. They will considering the exposures and privations of many of our remain at least a month in camp here, learning the mansoldiers, the scarcity if not absolute want of coffee and agement of the heavy artillery and drilling with their tea, and the fact that nearly all had been, occasionally, own small arms. at least, and to some extent, more or less accustomed to one stimulant or another, possibly we say, under these circumstances, the general health and contentment of good old town from which they come. the soldiers in camp would be promoted, and the temptation to "run the blockade" taken away by allowing a moderate and stated ration of some pure spirit to each soldier daily. Had there never been liquor in the world save as a chemical engredient, and coffee and tea never been used and then dis-used, most certainly the idea of sideration. But we are speaking of an actual and not of a suppositions state of things. We are looking at matters as they are, not as they might have been, or as we might like them to be.

This same tendency in human nature to go to extremes, is aut to do serious injustice, for it is remarkawork out an impression. Their thoughts spring from their conclusions, not their conclusions from their thoughts or reasonings We think General Gatlin is imputations that have been, not indirectly insinuated, Richard Caswell, an officer who had borne himself sents itself favorably to every thinking mind. The only from any unworthy motive? The thing is preposterous.

But excitement seldom reasons still less when un-reason sion of the legitimate functions of the civil authorities, our side, troops are now being hurried forward in incom-

Our Raleigh cotemporaries are pretty considerable that the question of our independence or subjugoing and the homes of inthing to offset them by other sentimentalities. England is the course which will be generally adopted, although, at going it with a looseness, and as it were, penetrating gation is no longer with us an open question. be of religion and the homes of in- thing to cuset them by other sentimentanties. England the homes of in- thing to cuset them by other sentimentanties. England the homes of in- thing to cuse them by other sentimentanties. England the homes of in- thing to cuset them by other sentimentanties. England the homes of in- thing to cuset them by other sentimentanties. England the homes of in- thing to cuset them by other sentimentanties. England the homes of in- thing to cuset them by other sentimentanties. England the homes of in- thing to cuse them by other sentimentanties. England the homes of in- thing to cuse them by other sentimentanties. England the homes of in- thing to cuse them by other sentimentanties. England the homes of in- thing to cuse them by other sentimentanties. England the homes of in- thing to cuse them by other sentimentanties. England the homes of in- thing to cuse the homes of in- thing to cuse them by other sentimentanties. England the homes of in- thing to cuse the homes of in- thing to cuse them by other sentimentanties. England the homes of in- thing to cuse the homes of in- thing to cuse the homes of in- thing to cuse them by other sentimentanties. England the homes of in- thing to cuse the homes of in- the homes of in- thing to cuse the homes of in- the home the state of the s The series are taken, why is not a call are irrevocably dissevered—that dissolution is a fact ac- emergency. Yet these cases have been and are likely to or per contra, all their sheep are black sheep unless they force them to act in spite of them; and the very way, belong to a particular feld. Or e of the Walpoles was this respect is to pursue such a course as would wear the Another evidence of this tendency to go to extremes, right when he told somebody not to read history to him, appearance of a desire on our part to be dictatorial, a appearance of a desired of a de fittis month distillation will be a tion by saying that such course is not adopted out of the ground," is afforded by the President's message sent with an uncomplimentary name. They are squabbling a secret misgiving of our ability to maintain our posiof the first this means that the contract of the North, or preference in to Congress on Saturday last. Some—almost any over General Branch, who is either lauded to heaven or tion otherwise that by the assistance which our recognized by the second land of the North, or preference in to Congress on Saturday last. the key will be turned in the door, for the South, or tolerance for slavery, but to stop the permanent system is better than perpetual changes, even cried down to tother place. Both views of the case are of the governments never act from more tinue to fill and keep filed such ranks to any desired either in firmness or patriotism; but, on the other hand, number that the Confederacy could either arm, equip or it is useless to attempt to puff him up as a military mistakes merely shows that they are not infallable, are of the thing. But he has none of the intuitions of It is an old but truthful saw that it takes two to make General could be improvised. To those who are familiar with the career and efforts of the public men of the ard we thus rather egotistically set up. gant denunciations look little less than ridiculous.

The statement of the State Journal that " Col. Havwood was the only officer who applied steel to the enemy" is a mistake, wholly unintentional of courser It would, we think, be better to avoid as far as possible, the extremes of undue exaltation and undue depres-

and undue condemnation without knowledge.

By a gentleman who has just arrived from the Southwest via Mobile, we learn that the whole Southwest is most thoroughly and heartily at work. The Mississippi and will have a variety of strings to his bow. But dimovement in the face of an enemy has been performed, valley is one camp. The wave is gathering which is plomacy requires time and patience. We incline to the not, it is true, wholly without disaster, but with shortly to meet and roll back the tide of invasion. Had sed towards us, but the Emperor is famous for his cauperhaps as little irreparable loss as could have been the elements of resistance been thoroughly aroused, and tious policy, and always feels his way along and sees it reasonably anticipated. Most of the twelve the proper machinery sooner set in motion, much loss clear of obstacles before moving. Let us not act like months men have gone in for the war, and the hosts and suffering might have been avoided. It is now a a syoilt thild, and because we cannot have a thing just which are now presenting themselves for that period ap- matter of time. The enemy's advance will be stayed contributions, with the assurances of any further amount pear to outrun the means of arming them, and no doubt and his forces driven back, but at what point is somewill continue to do so, if the enthusiasm of voluntary what doubtful. He may be able to compel the evacuiron-clad war steamer for the defence of this river and patriotic effort be not dampened by another change of ation of Island Number Ten, or he may not. This harbor, and being ourselves convinced of the great im- policy at the very critical moment. Is it not will have no serious effect upon the eventual course of portance of such a movement, the great value of such a enough that the people rush voluntarily in any desired the campaign, or upon its final results, although upon means of defence—its indispensability indeed under cer- number and for any required time, but must authority the length of time during which that post can be held may depend the extent to which the advancing wave may go. Below Forts Pillow and Randolph the ene-

liberty to speak farther than to say that they are in the right direction and it is only to be regretted that they ration had passed away they would see a free and united

then at Sheparstown, the depot on the Railroad pext

The spirit displayed in the whole matter is highly

creditable to the gentlemen of the company and to the

Daily Journal, 2d inst

WE WILL venture to say that very lew of our readers recollected yesterday that it was the first of April. We confess to having totally forgotten it for all but about ten minutes or less perhaps, which was just after we started down to our office in the morning, when one of a groupe of school boys near Mr. Meginney's Academy fence politely informed us that we had dropped our handkerchief. An unconscious glance to the rear, followed by uproarious merriment of the rising generation made us aware of the date. That was forgotten soon, and, in the busy routine of daily publication, was not again remembered until night. Such is the concentration of the mind and attention upon one class of topics and of the feelings on one class of sensations. It is indeed a trivial thing, a mere straw, but it affords a significant judication of the character of the existing struggle and the carnest attention with which its varying fortunes are watched, sympathised with or participated Why does'n you pay your four bits an cum in here, an in by all .- Daily Journal 2d inst.

For the Journal. WILMINGTON, N. C., 31st March, 1862.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE: GENTS-I see the question started of building on more iren-clad steamers, or floating batteries, for the defence of the Port of Wilmington, by, not only the citizens of the Town, but of the State, and independquestion is, whether it can be done in time to be availa ethere is not a moment to lose, and there is nothing like trying. Therefore, what is done, it would be well that it were gaickly done.

I propose a meeting of citizens on the subject, to consult upon the best means of raising the funds, the appointment of committees of construction and contracts, and for receiving contributions in money, procuce, or other articles, to be converted into money for this purpose. I have no money, but you may put me down for ten bales of cotton.

From the N. O. Bulletin. OUR COMMISSIONERS TO EUROPE.—Disappointed in obtaining the recognition of our independence at as early a period as we anticipated by England and France, it has been proposed in Congress and by some of our best it may. This, in our judgment, would be strange edly determined to defend and perpetuate that institu-tion? Could we expect the proud fabric of British declaring martial law, as the local authorities are said taken indeed if he will be found to be the party that We think we are entitled to recognition, with whatever advantages it may bring us. Those Governments have not yet arrived at the same conclusion. We have no right to dictate to them what shall be their policy towards us. It is their rule to recognize all de facto governments, all that show their ability to maintain their distinct nationality and inde-

better. The aroused feeling of the country was and is est, respectable gentleman, but no prodigy. No one who for every step they take before it is determined upon. raridly filling up the ranks of the army, and would con- knows him would believe that he failed or would fail We suppose it is safe to say they always act, or always aggrand zement and power. That they sometimes make man, or a great man in any way. He is a man of good liable to err. To withdraw our Commissioners in a will continue to offer two men where one is called for. fair sense and fair principles, made a decent member of moment of anger at a temporary disappointment, would Congress, and would acquit himself respectably in that | be not only unorganized but would probably give oncuse, which they could and would find means enough of rewith. Leave that to the States, and if they fail to reor any similar position, after he had got the run senting without any open act of hostility towards us. genius, and is therefore not the material out of which a a bargain. If we choose to be impetuous, and to say, Now or never, it does not follow that any European Government is bound to act or will act by the stand-

> We are the weaker party, the party asking for justice 'like a book," these extravagant praises and extrava- at their hands. They are the courts to which we make our appeal. It does not become us to bluster or prescribe the time or the manner in which it may be a varded us. If we fail once, bring up the case in a different form, if necessary by a different advocate, who may pre- the best plans of Scott and McClellan, and as a soldier sent it in a more favorable light and support it with is one of the best and bravest of modern times. We stronger arguments. In a suit much depends upon the know that be cares as little for popular applause as for attorney we employ. The best cause may be lost by a popular censure, and is one of those rare men who perbad advocate, while a very poor one sometimes succeeds form their duty with all the powers God has given sion—of undue action and re-action, and of undue praise by dint of the labors of an abler one. We say nothing them, and are supremely indifferent to the vox populi, against our Commissioners, the first sent. They had to whether it chant hallelujabs or deal in curses. For this prepare the ground for their successors to occupy. We we honor and confide in him all the more. He has have in Paris the best man for the place that could be given repeated proof since the war commenced of sigsent there; and we shall be much mistaken if, in due nal military abilities, and he has never said nor done

> > as we want it and when we want it, get into a pet and refuse to take it at all even though it be a substantial boon. With time and patience we shall succeed .-There are parties both in France and England that are disposed to do us justice. This the New York papers admit, Mr. Massey, M. P., said in a late speech at Tolford :

be free, no power on earth could reduce them again to subjection No high spirited people, no people of the Anglo-Saxon race, had ever been held down in slavery. however small might be the area of their country or the military force that overshadowed it. He defied any Of further important movements we do not feel at man to put his finger upon any State in Europe and say that it was so. An exception might be made reregarding Poland, but he believed that before this gene-Poland.

The power of those parties our Commissioners will be THE REPORT ABOUT SWANSBORO'.- We gave last able to use by skillful management to our advantage.week a statement that the enemy had appeared at To withdraw them would be at once to close the mouths French Government and French people that, in due time, they became our firm allies. Mr. Slidell in Paris, On Saturday last we had the pleasure of seeing the Mr. Mason in London, and Mr. Rost in Madrid, will,

question much if the country at large has much more look after a runaway negro, and the Federal pickets the steamer Robt. Habersham were fired on yesterday morn look after a runaway negro, and the Federal pickets to atthe Federal batteries near Wall's Cut. No damage The Habersham proceeded to Augustine Creek

GENERAL WALKER .- We regret very much to learn, since

m p; 500 at St. Augustine, and 1,000 at Fernandina.
There are 3 gunboats lying at Jacksonville, 2 at the wharf and 1 out in the stream.

When the Yankees first landed, but few of the inhab. itants had left the place, but immediately a stampedensued, all leaving except some of decided Yankee pro-

As a general thing the Yankees have abstained from injuring the property abandoned, but those who have taken the most active part in the war are suffering se-

verely from their depredations. One widow lady has two sons and two sons in-law in he Confederate service-her only remaining son (a mere boy and one-armed) fired upon the Yankee officers when they landed. This lady has lost her house, land, negroes

stock and even her household furniture. The houses in Jacksonville have, some of them, been iven to the pegroes.

From two Yankee prisoners, taken the other night by our pickets, the troops were informed that it was not the intention of the enemy to march any further into the interior, but merely to hold these seaports in order to render the blockade effectual, and to get as much of our property as possible into their hands.

The cars and all Railroad stock were saved, and are now running regularly as far down towards Jacksonville as our encampment, which is about 5 miles from

ing speech, delivered by one of the darkies, we find in the

Our troops are in fine spirits and eager to give them a brush .- Savannah News, March 29th.

Speech of a Patriotic negro. was a supper got up the other day by the colored folks of Gonzales. Texas, for the benefit of the sick soldiers, at which \$60 was raised. The follow-

Feller Citizens :- I spose you wants me to spaciat about de casion ub dis gatherin, and our poor sick sogiers way back in Kentucky, ole Virginny, Norf Calina, and de rest ob de terrin countries. But what does you spose dem darkies is stayin out doors for ? jine wid us, an joy yourselves wid dese white darkies pon de bountiful supper fixed by dese white ladies for us? Dis nigger hopes dem niggers out dar aint like de lousy calf-lib all winter an die in de spring. Aint you all kep fat an happy, an when you gits sick don't von git de best ob nussin from de missis, an when you cums to die aint de funeral formed by de good ole massa hissef? But de poor sick soger way back in de forrin lands hab nobody to tend to him, an when he dies may be so he's put way wors nor any Gonzales county nigger is put away. Mabe you'll nebder see de poor sogier

till vou meets him in beaven, den how'll you feel in

dat glorifield place when de poor feller say, "nigger, you

owes me four bits!" Dis nigger has gib all fur de war an dis nigger will 'tique to gib. Dis nigger wish he could shoe de hosses for de enemy just afore dey make dar big charge. Dis nigger drive de nail plum fru de frog ob de hosses' foot. We must dribe de bobolitionists from ole Kentuck, dat forrin land whar dis nigger was born, an ole Virginny, whardis nigger's fader and mudder was totched up. I wish I was dar. I does. I'd git one bobolitionist shure, and may be so two, three, four ob em. Feller citizens, cun long in. | Great applause.]

Further from North Carolina

NEW YORK, March 25 .- The steamer George Peabody, from Newbern, North Carolina, on the 22d inst., via Hatteras Inlet on Sunday, has arrived. She left at the Inlet the steamer Pert Royal, from New Yorkall well; also the steamers New Brunswick and Louisi ana, with many of the wounded in the recent battle at Newbern. The Peabody touched at Hampton Roads. Among the passengers by the Peabody are Lieut. Col. Potter, of the Fifty first Massachusetts regiment who was seriously wounded at Newbern.

Among the remains of the killed, which are brought by this steamer, are Chaplain Barton, Capt. Johnson, and Lieut. Allen, of the 51st New York, and Lieut. Mallory, of the 9th New Jersey.

small town on Pamlico river. It consists of severa gunboats and the Massachusetts 24th regiment.

The expedition to Beaufort had not reported back when the steamer left, except the capture of the steamer Nashville by our blockading squadron, as she was attempting to leave the place on the appeareance of our troops. This is the account brought by the Peabody but probably the first report of the destruction of the Nashville is correct.

The masterly movement of Gen. Johnston in falling

although such changes may be supposed to be for the wrong. Gen. Branch is very much of this earth, an hon-move cautibusly, and canvass thoroughly the reasons by results at Manassas which silenced every tongue and the veteran warrior left them to denounce till explained converted the croakings of the fault-finders into shouts of applause. The New York Evening Post considers that the late retreat is the most masterly military movement of the war. But profound is the disappointment which it has brought upon the enemy. McClellan has been outwitted just as Scott was before him. He had prepared a grand plan for taking the position of John ston at Manassas in the rear, but an eagle eye was watching and anticipating his movements, and when his advance guard was actually crossing a gap in the Blue Ridge at Snickersville, for the purpose of executing the projected movement, Johnston, who had been preparing for it for weeks, had successfully removed the whole of his immense armament and stores, and was bringing his last man out of the trap which McClellan had laid for his destruction.

The Army of the Potomac is, by this masterly move ment, in a more secure and stronger position than ever before, and has new reason for confidence in this great General, who, as a strategist, has successively baffled one foolish thing to mar his great reputation. Richmond Dispatch.

Is THE BLOCKADE EFFECTIVE? -- Consul Bunch, in a 15th of May to the 4th of September, 1861, frequently alladed to the inefficiency of the blockade of that port as shown by the facility with which vessels continued to enter and leave the port.

Consul Mure, writing from New Orleans in June and July, reported that the blockade of the Mississippi was strictly enforced.

Commander Hickley, of her Majesty's ship Gladiator. represented, under date of July 28, that the blockade of the Southern coast was merely nominal.

Commander Lyons, of the Racer, writing in July, re presented that Savannah and Charleston were effectually blockaded, but many other harbors and inlets along the coast were perfectly free from blockade. The same officer, on the 19th of December, reported some instances of breaking the blockade at Charleston and Wilmington and inferred therefrom that the blockade, either intentionally or through want of ordinary vigilance, was not

a visit to Galveston in December. The blockading ships were visible, and he was of opinion that vessels might easily escape from Galveston or St. Louis Pass. At the other ports which he visited the blockade was generally

actively maintained. Lists of British vessels seized for violations of the blockade were furnished by Consul Archibald, of New York, in October and January last.

from a private letter from a very intelligent gentleman now in Memphis, written on the 24th inst.: Everything looks better in this department. The confidence of the army and of the people is rising.

Things remain in statu quo at Island No. 10, and the

enemy have retired across the Tennessee river opposite Corinth .- Atlanta Confederacy. General Lovell, commanding at New Orleans, has is sued the following order : " All process from any cour

of law or equity in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, for the ejection of the families of soldiers now in the service of the Government, either on land or water, for rent past due, is hereby suspended, and no such collec

DEATH OF COL. YARBOROUGH.—Col. Edward Yarborough, of this City, died yesterday about 2 o'clock, P. M., after a brief ilness. Col. Y. was well knownas the enterprising and gestlemanly proprietor of the Yarborough House, and he will be greatly missed by his numerous acquantance and friends. He was a worthy man and a good citizen. Peace to his sahes.—Raleigh Slandard, 29th inst.

ing wallowing in the mire of military censor- til Monday morning. -a spectacle to the world. We are all aware he press had long ceased to discriminate between and license; thriving in a community prolific measure, in law making, but notorious, beyond lent, for law breaking, it spurned the control alike cency and courtesy-where public virtue was the few-where young and tender minds carly indoctrinated in all the mysteries of crime by side with Union prayermeetings, fied by more recent legislation. uch like-where, instead of moulding controlling in healthy principles, the press panderbut not so, it merely drowned out what is to this cause that our success in keeping adequate fire was in them, and transferred the re- forces in the field is to be attributed.

in one pocket and a "Presbyterian" in the only to be stated to be admitted. It is The Journal is a mercantile paper and veers not, however, wise or judicious policy to peaks for itself. If old "Massa" ardent and patriotic. poetic, half puerile nonsense. The "Independent," polemics and politics, was a spicey paper, but it the system propose. much Beecher, it run wild on Southern politics, ged, and we believe the Rev. Henry Ward-ed off the

in by selling out, thus losing his paper but saving

may see it!) and see what this million of worth a dezen victories. in for a fær share of violent abuse | that you will do whatever I ask of you. roubles was merged into "The God may defend the right onsors claimed for it the character of

ings: either that the beasted freedom never existed, or eous cause. bartered it away in their lust of gain, nicely by and see the military usurp the of the steel you will use so well. e civil law, men dragged from their countclian, and then turned adrift, marked and brand- of the Potomac. d, having no recourse but to wince and bear it? The Yankees may love liberty, but they worship money, and all this balderdash about patriotism reduced to plain inglish, sums up dollars. The idea is simply this: if we do not put down this rebellion we lose our best custom-New York, Boston and Philadelphia have to be contended with back seats on the theatre of com- troops landed at Old Point yesterday. They are supdown, like whipped curs, this people were. We shall ington, and are intended, doubtless, to co-operate with agree that the enemy's attempt to take Island No. 10 was a courts-martial involving imprisonment or capital punnever forget the consternation evinced when Mr. Patrick, the army at Newport's News. r, was arrested. None dare communicate his thoughts to his neighbor, fearing perfidy. None knew from place to place, and we received plain intimations coming, for fear it might bring suspicion of dislovalty on them. We were shunned on the streets and arties with whom we were obliged to have intercourse, gave us audience in out of the way places, and der cover of night. Sometimes we were obliged o meet parties in other cities, travelling many miles by to transact an affair which five minutes interew York would have accomplished. At no ent to our arrest could we entrust a letter the two young French Orleanist Princes when they conplace themselves on McClellan's staff. We European estimation without a corresponding American equivalent Probably so thought their friend Louis Napoleon, for their career of transatlantic glory was nipped in the bud, but so chagrined were the Federalists hat we scarce saw mention of their withdrawal in any There was a grand flourish of trumpets over the British Legion, ten thousand strong, about to be raised in New York; we enquired of a friend how it was getting on, badly, said he, we got one man, but we soon drilled him to death! The "Trent" affair drove away several British officers who ought to have been ashamed at being found in any such company. Much ado was also made over Colonel Rankin's regiment of Canadian Lancers. We used to know Rankin when he edited a paper in Chatham, C. W. He it was who imported into England a set of lazy vaghalf breeds, styling them wild Indians of the Ojibbeway tribe, they were a miserable crew, collected on the St. Claire river, painted, tatooed and feathered up for the occasion. One of the Princes captivated a silly English girl, a London jeweler's daughter, married her with great eclat, and carried

ces, the British Legion, and Rankin's Lancers, and got ourselves into many little musses therefament! We had some friends in LaFayette but were denied

o pine away and die in the woods of Canada,

set of drunken, filthy, good for nothing In-

She was a very pretty girl. Poor thing, we saw

er kingdom, (for, unlike Tupper, to her,

her once at a great Indian gathering, fully alive to the

her mind no kingdom was,) and pining away, neglected

by ber lord, who hunted all winter, and in summer slept

and drank whiskey by turns. But we forget ourselves.

For the Journal.

Personal Experiences in Lincolndem.

No. 9.

And what of that great Palladium of Liberty, the Press? After a taint and senile semi-quaver of remonstrance, it sunk under the incubus of Lincolnism. and links wellowing in the mire of military care.

President's Message THE COUNTRY CALLS FOR SOLDIERS.

The following Message from the President was conmunicated on Friday to Congress: EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, March 28th, 1862. by tradition, and private morality distin- To the Senate and House of Kepresentatives of the Con

federate States : The operation of the various laws now in force for ousness, by the piquant details in minutia of raising armies has exhibited the necessity for reform. calendar of a vicious city-where immunity The frequent changes and amendments which have been erime was graduated on a sliding scale, according to made have rendered the system so complicated as to of the culprit to pay-where the most make it often quite difficult to derermine what the law ignations of the professional roue were ad- really is, and to what extent prior enactments are modi-

There is also embarrassment from conflict between State and Confederate legislation. I am happy to as- The enemy's loss in killed and wounded over five bundred. to the vilest instincts of a depraved people. Had sure you of the entire harmony of purpose and cordialinooln consorship been used to reform, or even to supty of feeling which have continued to exist between s such papers, it had been a righteous, if arbitrary myself and the Executives of the several States, and it

shility of their falsehoods from the editor's sanctum | These reasons would suffice for inviting your earnes the White House. Let us glance at a few of the attention to the necessity of some simple and general All the world knows and appreci- system for exercising the power of raising armies, which All that can be said of this infa- is vested in the Congress by the Constitution. But et, is summed up in its well earned name, "The there is another and more important consideration. nic Press." The "Daily News" we never much admir- The vast preparations made by the enemy for a comnot fancy the Fernando and Ben Wood clique; bined assault at numerous points on our frontier and fought manually (for what accult reason we know sea coast have produced a result that might have been South, and fighting, fell. The " Journal of expected. They have animated the people with a spirit was a very respectable sheet, although of resistance so general, so resolute and so self-sacrificing, ferious in its structure, have able to the that it requires rather to be regulated than to be stimulat-It used to be said that any man going South ed. The right of the State to demand, and the duty of no other introduction than a "Journal of Com- each citizen to render, military service, need

suit the market. Sometime after Sumter fell place in active service that portion of the force of a obbed, it changed hands (a commercial people which experience has shown to be necessary as a man between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years to view of a re-union of the States,) and run up the reserve. Youths under the age of eighteen years reant amount of Union bunting. We must, quire further instruction-men of mature experience Mr. Wigfall spoke in favor and Mr. Oldham against the old Halleck due credit for having been are needed for maintaining order and good government k a kind word for the South, but when at home, and in supervising preparations for rendering ng the golden tide of Southern trade efficient the armies in the field. These two classes conests stranded high and dry in the stitute the proper reserve for home delence, ready to be colnites, the poor Journal fell into called out in case of emergency, and to be kept in the abscribers, and in dispair hauled down field only when the emergency exists. But, in order to mey and run up the stars and stripes. maintain this reserve intact, it is necessary, in a great as once, we thought, a very fair sheet, war like that in which we are now engaged, all persons upon the spread Eagle and soared of intermediate age, not legally exempt for good cause, our sohere: now it is a rampant war and should pay their debt of military service to the country; paper. The old white hatted and that the burdens should not fall exclusively on the most

in the Roman era we fear he had been I, therefore, recommend the passage of a law declaring with the Lictor than the Tribune. We that all persons residing within the Confederate States. crazy old fellow alone, for he belongs to between the ages of eighteen and thirty five years, and the Lord, and his, with John Brown's rightfully subject to military duty, shall be held to be hing on." The "Express" was ever a in the military service of the Confederate States, and some sheet we never could brook. The that some plain and simple method be adopted for their wining Post" was principally famous for dreamy prompt enrolment and organization, repealing all the legislation heretofore enacted which would conflict with JEFFERSON DAVIS.

d was so blood thirsty that his people got a little Gen. McClelian's Address to the Army of the Potomac HEQRS- ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ) FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, VA. March 14, 1862.

That fierce Red Republican " Zeitung " bearded Lin- Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac: all his crew. It advocated the extreme radical- For a long time I have kept you inactive, but not his is an element, which, if we are not complish certain results. I have held you back that twenty. The Confederates then retired in good order. en, will yet eat deep into the vitals of the you might give the death blow to the rebellion that has ruthless foe than Secession. Just distracted our once happy country. The patience you the close of the war (alas, how many or how have shown and your confidence in your General are

urned loose upon a bankrupt, ruined countries of the polished and courtly "Courier des fought Lincoln well and ably until a hint of the polished and courtly the courier des fought Lincoln well and ably until a hint of the polished are now accomplished. I feel that the labors of many months have produced their fruit. The army of the Potomac is now a real army, ed to M. Mercier brought the Editor out in magnificent in material, admirable in discipline and inatil the time should return when he struction, excellently equipped and armed, and your com express his opinions on government poli- manders are all that I could wish. The moment for entirely ignoring American politics; action has arrived, and I know that I can trust in you iterary journal and a miror re- to save our country. As I ride through your ranks "Scottish American" I see in your faces the sure presage of victory-I feel

ir brethren of the press. Both are The period of inaction has passed. I will bring you to our cause. The "Courier & En- | now face to face with the Rebels, and only pray that

In whatever direction you may move, however strange mi-religious daily, but, like many | my actions may appear to you, ever bear in mind that elere them, they lived to see their pro- my fate is linked with yours, and that all I do is to proxy-vows. It is a rabid war-to-the- bring you where I know you wish to be-on ou know it could scarcely be a peace- the decisive battle field. It is our business to management of that renouned warrior place you there. I am to watch over you as a parent He bullied Lincoln a while but over his children; and you know that your General ce, and fearing William H., he drew rein loves you from the depth of his heart. It shall be my aim, as it has ever been, to gain success with the the press was a very bold stroke of least possible loss; but I know that if it is necessary ed man Seward, and proves one of two you will willingly tollow me to our graves for our right-

God smiles upon us, victory attends us; yet I would ing up their necks to the yoke; Provided not have you think that our aim is to be attained withald bring back their customers .- out a manly struggle. I will not disguise it from you, with a just appreciation of freedom, you have brave foes to encounter-foemen well worthy

I shall demand of you great and heroic exertion ir families, and sometimes out of their rapid and long marches, desperate combats and privausigned to military prisons, denied the writ tions. Perhaps we will share all these together; and , counsel, judge or jury, -denied even the when this sad war is over, we will all return to our of knowing what their crime was- | homes and feel that we can ask no higher honor than uring the caprice or pleasure of Seward, Chase the proud consciousness that we belonged to the Army

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Major General Commanding.

'LET NOT HIM WHO PUTTETH ON HIS ARMOR BOAST HIM SELF AS HIM WHO LAYETH IT ASIDE.'-Enq.

FROM BELOW.—It is reported that a large number of was perfectly amazing to see how cowed posed to be a portion of McClellan's army from Wash-

Considerable firing was heard below yesterday. That in the forenoon was nothing more or less, we imagine, ore fundred thousand pounds of powder. They did no dam- and of orders respecting passes; deserters from the whose turn was next. Our own steps were dogged than the discharge of pieces for the purpose of reloading age to our parapets, buildings, magazines or guns, and enemy; prisoners of war taken from the enemy; counthem-that being the custom, we believe, after heavy killed but one man. Communication with the Island by tersigning safeguards; passes to citizens within the lines offices where we had formerly been rains-and that in the afternoon is supposed to have Tiptonville is uninterrupted. a welcome visitor, that we had better not be seen been a salute fired by the Feds, in honor of somebody or something, we neither know or care who or what. Norfolk Day Book, 1st inst.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS .- The Central train of las evening brought in twenty-nine Yankee prisoners and one negro, captured on the Rappahannock on Saturday last. Among the number are six commissioned officers, including one Colonel and two Lieut. Colonels. They were captured in an engagement on the day above men-There was a great glorification made over tioned, and, it is said, lost in addition to these, a number in killed and wounded. They belonged to an adventurous party, who were endeavoring to advance near always thought that their Highnesses—the Duc de Paris our lines, when they were encountered by Wheat's betand the Dac de Chatres-rather lowered themselves in talion, which engaged them until Gen. Stuart came up with a portion of his brigade, and the enemy were signally route i. Our loss is represented to have been in-

> THE BATTLE AT WINCHESTER .- It is said that the enemy are greatly depressed at the result of the engagement near Winchester, whilst everywhere, the splendid fight made by old "Stone Wall" and his glorious brigade, against such tremendous odds, has inspired our people with new zeal and determination to resist the progress of the invader.

considerable. - Richmond Dispatch, 1st inst.

So far from being regarded as a defeat on our side, the gallantry with which our little force assailed the hordes of the enemy, and maintained the unequal contest until night closed in-killing and wounding nearly five times as many of the enemy as they lost of their numbers, and then retiring to another position in perfect order-marks this as one of the most signal achievements of the war. It will have the effect that the action at Thermoyplæ had, when three hundred Spartans disputed the passage of Xerxes' innumerable hosts. It will show the enemy how desperate is the character of his undertaking, and how hopeless the task he has imposed upon himself. We will hazard the prediction that wherever the facts connected with this brilliant achievement of our arms are known; with a true representation of the numbers engaged in an open fight, upon a fair field, the comparative losses, and the success of our little army in retiring to another position—it will be spoken of as one of the most important and brilliant sworn out, all in the space of a few weeks. Oh, we had some glorious sport, enquiring about the French Princes, the British Legion, and Raphin's T

the melancholy pleasure of seeing them. We had the LABORERS.-Field hands are in demand in this part mortification of seeing the Minnesota with her load of Hatteras prisoners. We passed around her on one of the State, and unless obtained from that part over-the Sound steamboats and were much annoyed at the idle during this year.—Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman. BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

DESPERATE BATTLE IN NEW MEXICO.—THE PEDE PALS DEPEATED, &c., &c. HOUSTON, TEXAS, March, 2×th, 1862.
Intelligence has been received here of a desperate battle

at Val Verde, four miles above Fort Craig, on the 21st inst. which lasted all day.

The Confederate forces amounted to 2300, and the Federate ra's to one thousand regulars and four thousand New Mexican volunteers, including one hundred Pike-Peakers. They first attempted to turn our left flank, but were re

ulsed by Maj. Lockeridge. They then attacked the whole

The Confederate loss was 36 killed and 103 wounded. Maj. Lockeridge and Capt. YanHanvel, of our army, were killed.

Col. W. L. Robards was slightly wounded. In the beginning of the fight a shell exploded in the midel of Kit Carson's regiment, killing and wounding twenty, We took a field battery of seven splendid guas, two hun-

dred and fifty muskets, and many prisoners. Col. Green commanded our forces. Gen Sibley was sick. hnt was on the battle field.

Gen. Canby commanded the Federals. LATER

Craig. The balance are missing. Our forces have surrounded them, and they must capit-

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, March 29. President Davis sent a message to Congress to-day, asking the repeal of all existing military laws and making conscript laws instead, and recommends a law subjecting every military service. In the enate, a spicy debate occurred.

> CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. RICHMOND, VA., March 31st. 1862.

The House of Representatives has passed a resolution appointing a special committee of thirteen to prepare a bill carrying out the system of conscription recommended by the President; also to develope the mineral resources of the Confederacy. Seven traitors were brought to this city on Saturday from

Mathews county, Va. The President has proclaimed martial law to extend over Greenbrier, Pocahontas, Bath, Alleghany, Monroe, Mercer, Raleigh, Fayette, Micholas and Bandolph counties. Virginia.

Gen. Beth is to execute the laws. FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST.

AUGUSTA, GEO., March 31st, 1862. The Savannah News of this morning learns from passengers from South Carolina, that our scouts surprised a party of Federals in a house on North Edisto Island on Friday last, and succeeded in killing three, wounding others and capturing twenty, and three pieces of Cannon and several uniforms. One Carolinian was slightly wounded.

The Republican has a similar report as the above, and also the following: LATER .- We learn from a trustworthy gentleman that Gen. Evans, with one thousand men. on Saturday last proceeded to attack the enemy, supposed to pary Europe and from its influence , without a purpose. You were to be disciplined, armed have a force of twenty five hundred, but found five or six who form such an imposing pro- and instructed. The formidable artillery you now have, thousand. The Confederates drove in the pickets of the Federal armies, the Government winked had to be created. Other armies were to move and ac-

EKIRMISHING IN VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, Va., March 31st, 1862-P. M.

Twenty nine Yankee prisoners were brought in to-nigh from Rappahannock station, captured during a skirmish on Friday. Wheat's battalion engaged the enemy, and drove them back after they had crossed the river. The enemy is reported to be advancing in that direction. FROM ISTAND NO. 10. THE FEDERALS

&c., &c. AUGUSTA, Geo., March 31st, 1862. The New Orleans papers of the 27th inst. report the loss of the Confederate steamer Vanderbilt at sea. The Cap-

tain, five of her crew, and eight passengers, had arrived safe on the Florida coast. One boat, containing seventeen men, has not been heard from. The Memphis Appeal of the 17th inst., has a dispatch dated Des Arc, March 25th, which says that troops are gather-

ing at Jackson Port and Pocahontas, Ark. Gens. Van Dorn and Jeff. Thompson are preparing for an early movement on the Mississippi river.

The steamer National has arrived at Memphis from Island No. 10, and reports that the Federal gun-boats were firing slowly at long range, without doing ranny injury whatever. The Memphis Appeal of the 28th inst., has a private letter from Island 10, March 25th, which says: We feel safe here so far as the Federal gun-boats are concerned. They are afraid to come within feach of our guns. One gun-boat ba been sunk, and another would be, if in deep water, supposed to be the Benton. The Grampus brings three Missourians, who report that the Federal gun-boat Benton has been shot through, and twelve of her men killed. They also report over one thousand Federals killed in the fight near New Madrid. All the Federal gun-boats and transports have gone up the river out of sight. A few mortar and one gun-boat remain.

The steamer Red Rover was perforated by a piece of shell, but the leak was soon stopped. Nobody was in

The Charleston papers of this morning contain a special but no one was hurt on our side.

LATER.

hours, expended over three thousand 13-inch shells, and intoxicating liquors, whether by tradesmen or sutlers,

FROM SAVANNAH.

AUGUSTA, GA., April 1st, 1862. A dispatch to the Augusta papers, dated Savannah, April 1st, says that three companies of Georgians on yesterday attacked the enemy, on Wilmington Island, below the city, and killed one, wounded three, took 15 Federal prisoners, and captured a barge and a six-pounder cannon. Our loss was one, feared mortally wounded.

TENNESSEE CAVALRY BEGIMENT SURPRISED. MEMPHIS. TENN., April 1st. 1862. News from Humboldt, says that the Confederates report that Col. Edward Pickett's Tennessee Cavalry regiment shall hope to meet you, where we shall walk the golder was surprised on Sunday, at Union City, twenty-six miles streets above."—Richmond Whig South of Columbus, Ky., by the Federals. One hundred of them were taken prisoners, together with three hundred horses and all of their camp equipage.

CAMP OF THE 18TH REGT. N. C. TROOPS. MESSAS. FULTON & PRICE-Dear Sirs: - Having seen your appeal in the Journal of the 27th inst. for the building of a Gun Boat for the defence of Wilmington, and the Cape Fear Dist ict, and feeling a deep interest in all that concerns the protection and welfare of that district, we, the undersigned Officers and members of Co. A., (German Volunteers) 18th Regt. N. C. T., do subscribe the amounts attached to our names, for the building of such an Iron Clad Gun Boat, the money is in the hands of Capt. Cornehlsen,

and subject to your order:	Settlement and the stage of the
Capt. C. Cornehleen, . \$130	M. N. Tatorn, \$ 1
Lt. H. Vollers, 90	Th's Faircloth,
Lt. H. G. W. Runge, 80	D. Hackeman,
Lt. E Schulken 80	J. T. Edge,
Sgt. J. H. N. Cornehlsen, 20	G. A. Johnston 1
F. W. Heyer, 17	C. Ackerman,
" S. Maus, 17	D. Reeves, 1
" C. V. Giahn, 17	J. C. Mulford,
" A. Thies 17	
Corpl. H. Kuhn, 13	R. Reeves,
J. C. Kotch 13	R. Merritt,
" A. C. Bachman, 13	Owen Bullard,
" S. Fleisher, 13	J. M. Simmons,
W. Dienstback 11	A. C. Hair,
A. R. Mayer, 20	H. Tatom
J. F. Stolter, 12	A. Simmons,
E. Teller 16	E. Ortman,
H. Brahmer, 11	Owen Davis,
H. Westerman, 11	R. Klein,
8. B. Anders, 11	H. Stolter
H. Radgers, 11	White 8mith,
8. Jacoby 11	J. S. Nickens,
H. Matthias,	
II. William I	
H. Bear,	Th's J. Lewis,
Wm. Hall, 11	R. W. Tatem,
Washington Wall	

1000

or an interest and white course were away it was a series of the course of the course

For the Journal. sound us, the armed heel of the opposition our soil and desolation marks his pathway. Our fathers, brothers and sons, have gone forth with stout hearts and strong arms, to do battle for their homes, their wives and-little ones, and their country that they love so well. They have gone, and the prayers from thousands of hearts of the women of our good old State ascend on high for their spaces.

high for their success. But we can do more than that. Though it be not our promise to dabble in affairs of State, we can, at least, render some service to our beloved country, in this, her bour of darkness and of gloom. The great want of our Confederacy at this line, but were driven back. The enemy then concentrated on our left, forcing us to fall back.

The enemy then crossed a battery of seven gurs over the river. This move proved fatal to them. We charged the battery and captured it, dispersing them with great slaughtime, indeed its most pressing necessity, is for iron clad and it most assuredly will be. Trusting to your active co-operation we send forth this appeal, and should we by possibility fail of acheiving success, we shall have the heartfelt satisfaction of knowing, that we at least deserved it; the satisfaction of knowing that in our bumble sphere, we have discharged a high and holy duty, to the LAND OF OUR FATHERS.

MESSES. FULTON & PRICE: I have heard much talk, and seen much written, about an iron clad steamer which you propose to have built for the protection of Wilmington. I hope it is so; and if it is, I will give 500 bushels of Rice to aid in building of the same, provided the work will be commenced immediately. There is not a planter within fifty miles of this place that will not contribute something to-Twenty-five hundred of the enemy returned to Fort | wards the completion of such a thing (for I know not what else to call it) for our defence.

I have heard that we had not time. Will waiting six weeks give us more time? I think we have watched and rect. waited long enough; now is the time to watch but not wait. If we do not meet them with something of the sort, I see only one thing which awaits us: that is to give up the weal. pine logs would answer just as well to "skeer the enethiest pertion of our State and fight them in the interior .-It is not alone what we lose, but it is the effect which it produces in the minds of our soldiers and the public.

Gen. Van Dorn.

We understand that certain persons have made themselves quite ridiculous about the notice we saw proper to take, in our issue of yesterday, of Gens. VanDorn thousand. The Confederates had had at Centreville and Thompson. We are of those who believe that the enemy is not the last one to get information of our operations. While we would not knowingly make publi-cation of any fact or movement, the knowledge of which size and description. But, of course, they were not could be of service to the adversary; yet we insist upon formidable to those who kept out of their reach, and the right to furnish our readers such news, whatever be the right to furnish our readers such news, whatever be its character, as we have reason to believe has already flank, and reduced by cutting off their communications been communicated to the enemy.

Gen. Curtis is in the West, closely watching every change of position by Gen. Van Dorn, and it is utterly impossible for the latter to move against New Madrid, or any other point on the Mississippi, without the fact purpose. becoming known to his wiley antagonist. But our chief It was was to pacify the croakers in the valley of the Mississrelieving their lears.

We shall never abuse the liberty of the press; at the in our person

taken from the Vicksburg Whig of the 26th lost. That that it has been our pre-eminent fortune to witness it. paper contains an interesting account of the late battle Arkansas, furnished by Lieut. G. A. Thornton, of McCulloch's staff and which we transfer to our columns. Thornton also communicates to the Whig the intelligence embraced in the subjoined paragraph. The Whig says : Y

"Gen. Van Dorn has the entire army now at Van peating. Buren, reorganizing it. It is not unlikely, from what we have learned from Lieut. Thornton, that Price and Pike will soon be left alone to take care of section of Arkansas. Van Dorn will move in another direction where he may be able to strike an effectual blow to the rah for the devil.' "All right,' said the boy, 'you hur-

Memphis Appeal, 27th ult. FROM CUMBERLAND GAP .- The Abingdon Virgin-

Saturday morning. He was driven back. Our loss was some four or five wounded-the enemy's not known. The devils on the Tennessee side commenced simultane-Carolina regiment, through the thigh.

ian has confirmatory news of the fight at Cumberland

Gen. Shields-Prophecy Fulfilled - The Columbia regiment in Mexico. After the campaign he paid a woman. She said, quickly : "There is not a lady in the visit to Columbia, and was feted and leasted. In the of the regiment, he said in substance that he hoped, it fathers and brothers who are absent in the wars, and ever he drew his sword against South Carolinians, his for the race which is to succeed them. arm might be severed from his body.

The prophecy or self malediction has been literally Recreant, as he has proved himself to be to h s most solemn asservations, the only regret felt here is the shell only fulfilled the malediction be invoked upon his body .- Charleston Courrer.

THE DUTIES OF A PROVOST MARSHAL.—The duties of the Provost Marshals, general and local, relate to the general police of the army, and embrace the following subjects:

Suppression of marauding and depredations, and of dispatch dated New Orleans, March 29th, which says that all brawls and disturbances; preservation of good order two of the enemy's gun boats on yesterday commenced an and suppression of drunkeness beyond the limits of the attack on Fort Jackson, at the mouth of the Mississippi camps; prevention of straggling on the march; supriver. There was a good deal of firing throughout the day, pression of gambling houses, drinking houses of barrooms, and brothels; regulations of hotels, taverns. markets, and places of public amusement; searches, The Memphis Avalanche, of the 29th inst., says: All seizure and arrests; execution of sentences of general failure. They threw shell for nearly two hundred and forty | ishment; enforcement of orders prohibiting the sale of and for purposes of trade; complaints of citizens as to

> A NOBLE HEART .- It is related that the following anony mous note, written in a delicate hand, was found tacked upon the bosom of a garment (furnished by the Georgia Relief and Hospital Association) used in shre soldier who died recently at the Georgia Hospital, in this

when you wear this garment, remember there is one who lives and prays for you for the sake of our Lord Jesus Christ. I wish I knew you, but that is denied me; but I hope you may be preserved from all harm, and saved in Heaven. If it should shroud the dead, may it be one who is robed in the beautiful garments of salvation. There, I hall have to meet you, where we shall walk the golden

LETTERS OF SOUTHERN WOMEN FOUND AT FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE.—A correspondent of the New York Many of the letters are from mothers and sisters.

one appeal is there to son or brother to return home .-It is, "Fight, John; let me hear from you in the front ranks. The steamer Florida has arrived safely at one of the

Gulf ports, with a large amount of powder, guns, pis tols and other materials of war.— Sav. Repub., 29th. THE ARMS SAFE .- We are pleased to learn that in formation has been received in official quarters of the

safety of all the arms and ammunition recently arrived

at New Smyrna, in Florida. Much apprehension has

been felt of late on the subject.

Savannah Republican, 28th inst. YANKEE DEMOCRATS GROWLING.—The Rhode Island Democratic State Convention, which met recently, nom-

inated Gov. Sprague for re election, and passed, among other resolutions, one declaring that "the effort now being made to divert this war from its original purpose and to turn it into a war for the emancipation of slaves and the subjugation of the Southern States, or their return to a territorial condition, is an effort against the Union, against the Constitution, against justice and against humanity, and should be promptly frowned upon by all the friends of democratic institutions."

FATAL AFFRAY.—A difficulty took place at Mrs.

McDougal's, Fredericksburg, on Monday last, between Thomas Ryan and Michael Russell which resulted in age. the former drawing his pistol and shooting Russell, killing him instantly. Ryan is in jail. Both were members of the Second North Caroline regiment.

liable gentleman, for many years a member of Congress, who had just arrived here from a thorough personal inspection of Centreville and Manassas, the following accounts:

The fortifications at Centreville, (distinguished by the letters of the alphabet,) have the number of em-brasures, and of wooden guns pointing terrifically inrough them, as stated below :

Batteries. Wooden Guns. Number of embrasu

No real guns had ever been mounted. This was the

representation made by the negroes, and the appearance inside of the work proves this representation to be cor-A pegro, who had been kent at work for months by the Confederates, reports them as having said that these

Of the number of the Confederates, the highest estimate obtainable from the negroes was sixty thousand Hoping to see in your columns soon that the work has een commenced, I am respectfully, Point Peter, March 31st, 1862.

Have obtainable from the negroes was sixty thousand men, and this was predicated upon the basis of one thousand men to a regiment, which is double the actual fact. The bulk of the Confederates were at Centreville as appears by the huts in which they lived. Our informant says that the most intelligent person he saw thought that the number at Centreville was twenty

in the rear, if a direct assault was not thought desir-

But the works at Centreville were a mere sham built only to "skeer," and most admirably serving that

It was for the nineteenth century, and for this nev object in alluding to the contemplated movement at all, world, that these performances on the Potomac were reserved. The old world was too much exhausted, and ippi, some of whom are now finding fault with us for former centuries had not the necessary science and money, even if they had the genius. An army nearly dou-ble that with which Louis Napoleon fought the battle same time, we shall never suffer any one else to abuse it of Solferino, held at bay for nobody can recollect how many weeks, by thirty-one wooden guns, is something But that the reader may see we were not premature in which mankind never saw before and may never see our announcement, we append the following paragraph, again. Let us of the contemporary generation rejoice

Sentiment in Nashville. A lady writing from Nashville contradicts with indignation the Cincinnati story that the city of Nash ville was white with flags the day the gunboats arrived There was not a single white flag, and only three Union ones. The following incident is well worth re-"While a long string of Federals was marching along

one of our streets a few days ago, a bright little fellow looked on dolefully, and at last screamed out, "Hurrab for Jeff Davis." A Yankee said loudly, 'Phsaw, hurrah for your captain and I'll hurrah for mine. told me she heard him." I he ladies of Nashville keep entirely aloof from the

enemy. The letter says: The young ladies never go on the street. Not on has received a Federal visitor. All have declined, with The enemy attacked our forces there at daylight on a single exception, in a single case, for peculiar reasons. The officers got a specimen of the manner in which they are regarded, at place where they visited, in form. where a young girl of fourteen was present. She had

ously with their Lincoln friends on the opposite side of a southern flag on the piano. The officers asked her to the mountain, and shot Lieut. Miller, of the 29th North play for them. She, said she could play nothing but southern songs. They jestingly told her that she would yet marry a Federal officer; she spoke out : " Not to save her own life." One of them said he was a candi-Guardian says Gen. SHIELDS commanded the Palmetto date for matrimony, and would like to marry a southern Southern Confederacy would have you." They got course of a speech he made from the portico of one of many hard lessons of the spirit of the southern people our hotels, after applauding the daring and heroic deeds from the mouths of girls and boys who speak for their

> The 43d Regiment of Volunteers, just organized at Raleigh, -Col. Daniel, Lieut. Col. Kenan, and Major Boggan,-consists of the following companies : A-Thos. S. Kenan, Captain, (since promoted;) Jas G. Kenan, Robert B. Carr and John W. Hinson, Lieu-

B-Rob't P. Waring, Captain; Henry Ringstaff, Wm. E. Still and Julius I. Alexander, Lieutenants. C-Jas. S. Woodard, Captain; Henry King, Wm. I'. Brewer and Ruffin Barnes, Lieutenants.

D-Cary Whitaker, Captain; ---Whitaker and — , Lieutenants. E-John A. Vines, Captain; James R. Thigpen, Wiley G. Cobb and Van Buren Sharp, Lieutenants. -Willie R. Williams, Captain ; Wm. C. Ousby, Henry A. Macon and Wm. R. Bond, Lieutenants. G-Wm. A. Dowtin, Captain ; Levi P. Perkinson

Wm. B. Williams and Alex'r P. Steed, Lieutenants. H-Walter J. Boggan, Captain, (since promoted John H. Coppedge, Hampton Beverly and Benjamin F. Moore, Lieutepants. I-Robert T. Hall, Captain; Richard H. Battle

John H. Threadgill and John Ballard, Lieutenants. K-James Boggan, Captain; Caswell H. Sturdi vant, John A. Boggan and Stephen Huntley, Lieutenants .- Fay. Observer. CAPT. FRY CAUGHT .- A rumor was current yesterday

which is vouched for to us as reliable, that the notorious Captain Fry, bridge burner and traitor, o Greene county, was captured in Lee county, Va, with a company recruited in East Tennessee for Lincoln's service. He was making his way to the Federal lines, but was encountered by a body of Confederate troops, when a fight ensumed. Twenty of Fry's men were killed and forty, including himself were taken prisoners. Knoxville Register, 27th.

Translent Advertising In future we shall require PAYMENT IN ADVANCE on office, will please send the amount they wish to invest in same, or they will not appear in our paper. Our terms are s wonderful the energy with which these dear little rebels enter into the cause of the Confederate States. Not have to pay cash for everything we buy, and must exact it

> All publications of donations, exceeding ten lines, will nereafter be charged for at our regular rates of advertising. Daily paper five cents per line. Weekly paper ten cents per line. We will publish acknowledgments cheerfully but

TAKE NOTICE.

none will be published in our columns unless the cash is paid in advance. We are forced in self-defence to adopt and adhere to this rule, and we cannot and will not keep ccounts of such matters. December 28th, 1861. Wilmington District.

April 5, 6, Duplin.....Friendship .....Providence Queen's Creek
Shallotte Cam
Whiteville. May 3, 4. Whiteville. Whiteville.

10, 11, Elizabeth. Bladen Springs

11, 18, Bladen. Andrew Chapel

24, 25, Sampson. McGee's.

June 1, 1, Wilmington. Front Street.

8, 9, Wilmington. Fifth Street.

CHARLES F. DEEMS, Presiding Elder.

200 HANDS EMPLOYED ON UNIPUSE

A 18 to with some the members where the countries

control of the properties of the second seco

we then the secretary material, book, a few,

COMMERCIAL

WHAINGTON MARKETS, APRIL 2. Carris Are in demand and none coming to mar-

per 1b., as in quality.

BENEVAL—18 to 20 cents per 1b.
BAGON.—None coming in by railroad, and in consequence of the reduced stock on market prices have materially advanced. We quote small sales from carts and wagons at 23 a 24 cents for hog round, and 24 a 25 cents per 1b. for

COFFEE. Guba sells at 70 to 75 cents per lb CANDLES —Tallow 28 to 30 cents per ib.

Cons Mral—Selia at \$1 10 to \$1 15 per bushel, as in Conn.—None arriving, and the stock is very small. We

quote at \$1 00 per bushel.

EGGS — Seli at 20 cents per dosen.

FLOUR. — Scarcely any now coming in by river of railroad, and the stock in first hands has all been worked off. Selling at \$10 50 to \$10 75 for superfine, and \$11 to \$11 25 per bbl. for family.

LARD—Is scarce and wanted. We quote at 20 to 22 cts

per lo.
NAILS—\$13 to \$14 per keg.
OATS—Scarce and in demand. We quote at 80 to 85 cents
per bushel. OSNABUSGS—25 to 28 cents per yard.

Pras.—Cow are in d mand, and would sell at \$1 to \$1 10 per bushel, by the quantity.

Poultry.—Fowls sell at 25 to 35 cents each for live ones,

PO K —Fresh sells from carts at 14 to 15 cents per lb.
Potators —Irish \$2 to \$2 50, and Sweet 75 cents to \$1 per bushel.

Ricz.—Clean is in moderate supply, and sells at 3 to 3 cents per lb., by the cask.
FUGAR.—Stock light, and prices rule high. We quote at 19 to 23 cents per lb. for prime yellow to white.

SALT.—Sound made sells from store at \$4 50 per bushel.

functivies to suit.

Functive 27 to 28 cents per yard, by the bale. YARN.—Nes. 6 to 10. 424 a 45 cents per lb. TALLOW—Sells at 16 to 18 cents per lb. FAYETTEVILLE, March 31 .- Bacon-25 to 26.

Beef Cattle—In demand. Beeswax 20 cts. Corn—\$1 00 to \$1 05. Cotton.—No arrivals since last report.
Cotton Yarus \$2; 4-4 Sheetings 24 to 25 by the quantity;

4 Shirtings 20.
Cotton Bagging—30 cts.
Candles — Fayettevil e mould 35.
Flour—In demand; Family \$9 25, Super. \$9. Flour—In demand; Family \$9 25, Super. \$
Hides.—Dry, 20; green 8.
Iron.—Swedes 15 to 20 by the quantity.
Irish Potatoes—\$1 50 to \$2 50 per bushel.
Molasses—\$1 25, N. O. Syrup \$1 75.
Nails \$14 to \$15 per keg.
Pork—Very much wanted.
Peas—\$1 to \$1 10. Rye \$2 50. Oats 65.

Rice—4 to 4) cts. by the cask.
Sugars.—Stock on hand very light and prices have ad-

Salt.—Very scarce.
Spirits.—Peach Brandy \$3; N. C. Apple \$2 50; Whiskey \$1 50 to \$1 75.

Spirits Turpentine 16 to 17. Tallow 20 to 22. Wool-Unwashed, 30 to 40. CHARLOTTE, March 31.—There was no Cotton offering luring the past week. It is somewhat depressed and price

Flour is in demand and prices have still further advanced. Sales at \$4 25 to \$4 622 per sack.
Wheat \$1 60 to \$1 70 per bushel—in demand. Corn 90 cents, with fair supply. Peas 90 cents and scarce. Rye \$2 per bushel and is

regently wanted.

Bacon 22 cents hog round; Lard is in demand.

Whiskey is rather dull, sale at \$1 40 to \$1 50. Sugar and Molasses are advancing. We are authorized to quote Sugar at 16 to 21 cents per lb; Molasses \$1 20 to \$1 25 per gallon. These are wholesale and retail prices. ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.)

RALEIGH, March 24th, 1862.

ALL pure Saltpetre delivered at the Ordnance Depot at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. Transportation from any point on the Railroads will also be raid by the Department. All commonications on this subject should be addressed to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General,
and Chief of Ordnance.

PROCLAMATION

By the Governor of North Carolina EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, March 28th, 1862

In pursuance of the power vested in me by the Consutution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I, Henry T. Clark, Governor of North Carolina, do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of the State, of all cotton and woolen goods, including Yarns, Jeans, Linseys and Blankets except through the orders of the proper

officers of the Confederate or State Governments.

The Adjutant General will cause the proper orders to be issued to enforce this proclamation in the most | rompt and efficient manner. All Agents to purchase on behalf of the State are required to have written authority HENRY T. CLARK.

THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified at the March Term, 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter bessions for the County of New Hanover, as the Executor of the late Neill Henry, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his testator to come forward and make payment, and alpersons having claims against said testator, are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

W. R. HENRY, Fx'r.

1346 LBS. OF BAR LEAD, at WILSON'S. DOWDER, SHOT AND CAPS, at WILSON'S. EATHER AND SKINS OF ALL KINDS, at WILSON'S.

TLOUGHS AND PLOUGH CASTINGS, at WILSON'S. ADDLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at REIDLES IN GREAT VARIETY, at ()IL OF ALL KINDS, at MILITARY TRAPPINGS OF ALL KINDS at WILSON'S.

HARNESS OF EVERY VARIETY, at WILSON'S. SHOE PEGS, NAILS AND THREAD, at JAMES WILSON'S Oil, Leather, Saddlery, Trunk and Harness E ta lishment,

HARDEE'S TACTICS FRESH SUPPLY of the Mobile authorized edition, A by Express, at KELLEY'S Book Store.

WILSON'S.

BY FXPRESS, at March 26. KELLEY'S Book Store. CHECK EOUKS, ON ALL THE BANKS, at KELLEY'S Book Store.

TAKEN UP
AND COMMITTED to Jail in Whiteville. Columbus county, four negroes, to wit: SANDY, who says he belongs to Col. Lewis, Ashapoo Depot, South Carolina. SCIPIO, who says he belongs to Mrs. Adaline Bisbon, Charleston, South Carolina, both hired to John Leitch, and were at work on the Coal Field Rail Road, North Carolina. Scipio says he was rehired to Mr. Lutterloh. JACOB, who says he belongs to R. Williams, near Pink Hill, Jones county, N. C. ELI, who says he belongs to Henry S. Clark, of Pitt county, and was hired to James H. Pritchett, of Brunswick county, North Carolina. The owners are notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be further dealt with as the law directs.

L. WILLIAMSON. Sheriff. 164-11t-31-2t\*

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE NEW LOT OF LENAIR'S BLUE CASSIMERE, just re-O. S. BALDWIN.

Proprietor, 38 Market Street, GUANO.

NOW is the time to manure your land. SOMBREO and MANIPULATED GUANO for sale in lots to suit by KIDDER & MARTIN. March 22, 1862.—165&31-\$10\* On SATURDAY, the 5th day of April, 1862, will be sold at the late residence of Thomas P. Hall, deceased, horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, farming utensils, buggy and many other useful and valuable articles.

Terms of sale, bond with approved security payable six months after date.

SAMUEL HALL, Administrator. Brunswick county, March 15, 1862. 159 3w-30-3t\*.

ARTILERY! CAVALRY!! INFANTRY!!

ED! YELLOW!! BLUE!!!
Cavalry! Infantry!! Artillery!!!
Yellow! Blue!! Red!!! Trimmings, Staff Buttons, Gold Lace, &c., at
March 15th
BALDWIN'S

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY!
FOR THE WAR! THE undersigned will receive recruits in the Cavalry see vice for the War, (a portion of my present Compuny, the Howard Cavalry, having re-enlisted.) each recruit will furnish his own horse and horse equipments. Pay \$24 per month. Clothing and rations furnished by the Con eneracy. Horses valued, and if killed in action the value of the animal will be paid. Volunteers will, for the present, a dress me at Fort Fisher, N. C.

W. C. HOWARD,

Capt. Comd'g Howard Cava'ry. March 11. LL KINDS OF OIL, at WILSON'S

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1862.

The Passport System in Wilmington. As some misunderstanding exists as to the recent order of General French, we would explain, distinctly, that it does not apply to any person coming in to Wilming. ton. The order is, that no person be allowed to pass out signed by the Provost Marshal. These passports will be given to all persons known to the Provost Marshal,

ket, will obtain passports for a certain num- for the public safety will subject him.

whole system will get to be fully understood, and work

tartillery drill having received they are thoroughly disciplined in ired number, and among them a good | Secessionists!

killed by lightning and thee others the plantation of Dr. F. W. Potter, in county, some thirteen miles from Wilmingcertainly a remarkable occurrence at this

We ought to be prepared to fight the to meet the invader with his own plated with rail-

This will in all human probability vital systems than it will protect.

for our Governor to place all the the disposal of Gen. Holmes. mere stickling on matters of this. Governor Clark and ns, and act only upon the impulike the place of mere excitement or de. No matter how rough or ugly she looks. She don' We have the right leaders-leaders | want more than two guns, but they must be rousers. all confidence and it only requires that they should be sustained. With proper firmness the ds that lower upon our cause will be dissipated and

ditional contributions for the relief of our suffering sol- duty of the General Committee being to co-operate diers at Kinston, one of hity dollars and another of five with the Executive Committee, as well as to on dollars, making one hundred and five received so far .- gun-boat associations, to make immediate collections in A gentleman on Market street effers to give fully the every district in every county. The Executive Comvalue of fifty dollars in goods. What the men most mittee to also push collections, take charge of fands, urgently need is socks, shoes, blankets and shirts.

Military Ord .

It will be seen that General French has issued an order requiring all persons leaving town in any way to obtain a pass from the Provost Marshal.

This order will meet with the approval of all our citizens. It is similar to the order which has been in force in most of our cities for months past, and in accordance with the recommendation which we made on Monday last, by request of many of our citizens. It is not martial law by any means, but it is known or strongbeyond the suburbs of Wilmington, without a passport, ly suspected that spies are around, sent out by or in force at Newbern, and it is eminently proper that no known, who are vouched for by any known necessary precaution should be neglected, and surely no matter? citizen, or other respons ble party known to the Marshal. good citizen will complain of the slight inconvenience Persons in the habit of coming and going with pro- to which the enforcement of a rule called for by a regard

The office of Captain Parker, Provost Marshal is in the office of M. London, Esq., Front Street above

We would also call attention to General Order No. 7, issued from the Headquarters of the Department of North Carolina, by Major General Holmes. If is evipany, originally organized under Captain dent that the General is determined to infuse the utmost vigor into all matters connected with his command, and months, or nearly so, as heavy we feel the gratifying assurance that the spathy and inow re-entered for the war, and will difference which have seemed to mark all movements for into the branc's of service for which, as the defence of North Carolina, have given way to a more was first intended. The men are proper appreciation of the necessities of the case, and the importance of the interests involved.

The Invaders at Washington.

By a private letter from Washington, Beaufort county, kindly shown to us, we learn that on Friday morning, the 21st instant, news was received at Washington that five of the enemy's steamers were approaching .-At the pilings in the river they were obstructed and met with some delay in disposing of the obstruction, but ed that the Company has succeeded in blowing it up with their submarine battery Between one and two o'clock two of the boats came up gradually invest that work. to the wharf and their commander put his foot on shore -said he was glad to find so many to meet him, he will be taken to fill up its hoped they were all good Union men, and woe to the

All the way as they came up to town a splendid band played "Dixie" and "Auld Lang Syne." On thoops just tendered to the State, the landing they formed a line headed by the drum major a big stout man with a tremendous cap and a big featha big stout man with a tremendous cap and ca authorities and when Sheriff Campbell and Clerk Lake Ponchar rain, with which it communicates by of the Court, Corden, approached they asked for the Court House to which they went and hoisted stretches parallel to it for about five miles, and extends the Federal flag, playing Yankee Doodle, Hail Columbia, the Star Spangled Banner, and Dixie. The flag rection of the lake. The river immediately opposite has being up, they gave repeated cheers; our people pre served the utmost silence, manifesting much bumiliation sweeping around from the west, first in a north and then at the proceedings, but, under the circumstances, there in a northeast direction, forms a large crescent shaped was no help for it. They said particularly they didn't want the negroes, and if one came on board, they would hang him. They destroyed the gun-carriages in Mr. Myers' ship-yard, and took a parcel of tools belonging to one of the workmen. They cut up the gun boat on Farrow's ship-yard, and would have burned it, but they said they feared firing the town. They demanded the lantern that had been taken from Hatteras light, and threatened to hold Mr. Myers, in whose warehouse it had been stored by the collector, responsible.

They threatened to have Mr. Myers' and Mr. Willard's steamers, which are up the river,-said they in- port. tended to bring a light draft steamer for the purpose There was a hundred soldiers only at the hoisting of the flag, and they were very bandsomely equipped and splenno arrests nor said anything about the oath. They expressed themselves disappointed in not finding more Union feeling existing, particularly in the Mayor, who had been represented to them as a Union man. They said they brought four thousand men, the steamers in which they were being anchored below.

for re-enforcements of twenty thousand, when they would guns (68 pounders, rifled by Barkley Britten, and repush right on to Raleigh. Everything was of course was written, which was within a very few days after the dam in less than two hours, during which it would be d some of the Yankee pickets and coming of the enemy, some persons sending off their servants and some not. The negroes were very much Mr. Pennington and Mr. Ves- disappointed with the reception by the Federal troops, who are heartily sick of them.

IT WOULD SEEM that the world is about retracing it has totally changed the steps, and after having laughed for a century at the the former editor was a vile cumbrous armour of the warriors of the middle ages, r things more numerous than com- who were plated over like beetles, and wore iron pots on and water. We have an abundant supply of incendiary the present one is all sorts of a their heads with grated holes in the pot lids for their shells, cupola furnaces for molten iron, Congreve rockets eyes, mouths and noses, are going back to these old cusat as soon as he can get some toms, and are steel-plating and "iron-clad"-ing not only he will publish the Pro- their boats but themselves, so that each man will be a now he must confine sort of iron-clad, one musket battery. A firm in New It is hard effough to rob a Haven, Connecticut, are making what they call "the without cursing the style of the soldier's bullet-proof vest," by means of which each Lincoln officer and soldier may encase his thoracic, abdominal and pelvic viscera in five pounds of cold steel, thereby guarding against the entrance of cold lead .-Perhaps they would be pervious to our proposed hardt, by way of Goldsboro', cutting off ened bullets of type metal. We fancy an iron-clad read coa munication by Wilmington and | Vermonter, a month or two hence, sweltering under his bullet-proof vest. We doubt much its advantage in the coming campaign. It will in our opinion derange more

WE HAVE received no papers at all from Raleigh this week. They have been published, as we judge by ex | may not apper. We have made such extensive prepartracts from them in the Fayetteville Observer of Thursday (received this morning.)

Well, we must not complain and will not complain of any inconvenience which may be caused by the carrying out of measures called for by the public interests or

the public safety. de General is at Goldsboro', The Question of an Iron-clad Gun-boat, Battery of

Ram. This is one of the most pressing necessities of the day, in connection with harbor defense. It is so recognised. The appearance of the Virginia, and the conn the mountains and from the sea" test between her and the iron-clad Monitor, all go to demonstrate the futility of ordinary means of offense and

defense against engines of warfare that are practically

The altering of the Merrimac from her half charred state, burned down to the water's edge, to her presen unparallele 1 efficiency, cost about one hundred and forty thousand dollars. It is true that much of the wooden hull and a good deal of her machinery was saved from the fire and was there to commence on. But very much was added-all that is distinctive. It is true a vesse for our use must be built from the keel upwards, but artin are gentlemen; they are then the Merrimac, or Virginia, draws twenty-three that they can rise superior to feet of water, while of course a vessel for our purposes ought not to draw more than half that much water if It is now all for the cause and even that, and ought to be in everything but power of Let s eadfast and well regulated resistance far smaller than the "Colossus of Roads."

To have immediate and efficient action, we must have an organization, say a General Committee, composed of one or more persons in each county, at least in this sec tion, and if possible, in all sections of the State, with a RECEIVED - We have received since our last two ad- central Executive Committee, here or elsewhere, the and, in concert, if possible, with the State and Confed-Daily Journal, 27th. erate authorities, push forward the construction and

We have some reason to know the great efficiency organized effort, and the inefficiency of all merely desal tory movements. The feeling is abroad—the people are ready to act. It wants only that success should be organized. We know of the existence and strength of the feeling, by the letters we are every day receiving. What number of active and patriotic business me

here will at once organize themselves, and undertake to push this matter forward energetically and systematicommunication with the commanders of the invading cally, so as to utilize the aroused feeling and concentrate the patriotic effort of all who teel an interest in this

We would state that we this forenoon received a con tribution of \$10 to the gun-boat fund, from a patriotic ing information : lady of this town. Let us say that that is a beginning, lady of this town. Let us say that that is a beginning, approached the city in a barge, about 40 in number, or shall we point to the communications in yesterday's with a flag of truce and American ensign flying. The Journal, tendering liberal sums when called for. It surrender of the city and the keys of the fort were only wants to be practically taken in hand, and that demanded, with the notice that in the event of refusal necessarily implies that it is to be taken in band at once. Daily Journal, 27th.

THE NORTHERN News by way of Fortress Monroe s rather startling, especially so in regard to Fort Macon ed and kept on board the Wabash, four days, when, and the steamer Nashville. Where the Nashville is we giving up the Custom House books and papers, and dis peed not say, but may say that she was not burned in Beaufort Harbor, but is safe. Neither has Fort Macon been blown up. At the last accounts a number of the enemy's gun-boats-some say fourteen, were at Bogue Inlet opposite the mouth of White Oak River, which forms the dividing line between the counties of Onslow and Carteret, and is about twenty miles to the South of Fort Macon. A land force either landed from the boats or marched down from Newbern, has taken possession of Swansboro', a small town near the mouth of ment seems to be to cut off Fort Macon from communication with the coast country to the South, and thus

It is very evident that these Northern reports must be taken with many, very many grains of allowance.

From the Baltimere American, 25th inst. The War in the Gulf-The Defences of New Orleans -List of the Mortar Fleet-New Orleans and its

New Orleans is distant one hundred miles above the mouth of the Mississippi river and five miles south of water and railway. The levee has an average width of about one hundred feet where it fronts the town, which from one mile to two miles behind it, chiefly in the dia width of one half a mile, and a depth of from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and sixty feet; and,

way of Lake Ponchartrain, the fleet in entering the lake had to pass through one or two channels (formed by an island at its mouth) called the Rigolets, which were extensively fortified. The fort on the island is called Fort Pike. Opposite the fort on the right there was a heavy battery, name unknown, and on the left hand side of the other channel stood Fort Wood .-B tteries have been erected and intrenchments thrown up within the past year extending from Chef Montein, in Lake Borgne, along the border of Lake Ponchartrain guarding in all directions the approaches to the city, the principal defences being called Lakeville and Lake-

The Rebels, however, seemed to have expected the more extensive preparations for defence in that direction. Below we give an extract of a letter dated from didly armed. When they left they said they would New Orleans, and published in the Richmond Dispatch, send a boat occasionally to look around. They made describing the defences of that city, which enables the reader to form a more accurate judgment of the fortifications erected on the banks of the Mississippi river below the city, than we could hope to furnish from the sources of information at hand.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispa'ch.]

NEW ORLEANS, 1862.—The Mississippi is fortified ac as to be impassable for any hostile fleet or flotilia .-Some of the Yankee officers said they were waiting Forts Jackson and St. Philip are armed with 170 heavy ceived from England.) The navigation of the river is stopped by a dam of about a quarter of a mile from in a disturbed and unsettled condition when the letter the above forts. No flotilla on earth would force that within short and cross range of 170 guns of the largest calibre, many of which would be served with red hot shot, numerous furnaces for which have been erected in

every fort and every battery.

In a day or two we shall have ready two iron eased floating batteries The plates are four and a half inches thick, of the best hammered iron, received from England and France. Each iron cased battery will mount twenty 68 pounders, placed so as to skim the water, and strike, the enemy's hall between wind and fire ships.

Between New Orleans and the forts there is a constant succession of earthworks. At the Plain of Chalmete, near Janin's property, there are redoubts, armed with rifled cannon, which have been found to he effective at five miles range. A ditch thirty feet wide and twenty deep extends to the Mississippi to La Cypriere.

In forts St. Philips and Jackson there are 3,000 men, of whom a goodly portion are experienced artillerymen and gunners who have served in the navy.

At New Orleans itself we have 32,000 infantry, and s many more quartered in the immediate neighborhood. In discipline and drill they are far superior to the Yankees. We have two very able and active Generals, who possess our entire confidence-General Mansfield Lovel and Brigadier General Ruggles. For Commodore we have old Hollins-a Nelson in his way.

We are ready to give the Yankees a hot reception when they come. Around me all are mad excitement, and rage. One only tear is that the Northern invaders ations to receive them that it were vexations if their invisible armada escapes the fate we have in store for it. THE MORTAR FLEET.

The latest advices from Key West leaves no room to doubt that the mortar fleet has actually left for Lake Ponchartrain.

The fleet consisted of 21 mortar vessels, eight steamers and one storeship, and was amply provided with heavy mortars, shells and ammunition.

The officers and seamen enrolled numbered about two thousand men and are spoken of as being peculiarly fitted for the work they had in hand. We give below a list of the vessels composing the flotilla, its organization, and the names of the officers employed:

Commander, David Porter, U. S. N.
First Division—Schooner Norfolk Packet, Lieut Watson
Smith, U. S. N., commanding division; Acting Master, Edgar
D. Merriam: Assistant Surgeon, A. B. Judson; Captains Schr Olive A. Lee, Acting Master Washington Godfrey ommanding.
Schr Pera, Acting Master Geo. H. Wood commanding
Schooner C. P. Williams Acting Master Amos R. Lang

Schr. Arletta, Acting Master Thomas K. Smith command ag. Sichr Wm. Bacon, Acting Master Wm. P. Rogers, com

Schr Sophronia Acting Master John A. Darling command-Second Division—Schr T A Ward; Lieut. Walter V Queen, U S N, commanding division; Acting Master J Dun-can Graham; Assistant Surgeon, A.A Hoching; Captain's Schr Sidney C Jenes, Acting Master Robert Adams com-

Sohr Adolph Hugel, Acting Master Hollis B Jonks com-Sehr George Mangham, Acting Master John Collins, Jr,

Barkentine Herace Beals, Lieut K Randolph Breeze, U S N, commanding division. Acting Master, Geo W Sumner; Assistant Surgeon, Robert T Edes; Captain's Clerk, Abert W Bacen.

Schr John Griffiths, Acting Master Henry Brown commanding.

Sonding.

Schr Racer, Acting Master Alvin Phinn
Brig See Foam, Acting Master Henry

der Porter, the Octorara and the other sters serve division not having joined the floti'la. THE SURRENDER OF ST. AUGUSTINE TO THE FED. who passed the Federal pickets at St. Augustine, going in and coming out, unobserved. He gives us the follow-

The Yankees, leaving their gunboat outside the bar, the vessels outside would proceed to shell them. The City Council was immediately convened, and, after de-liberation, the keys were delivered to the Federal officer

in command of the barge. The collector of the port, Mr. P. Arnou, was arrest closing where the apparatus of the St. Augustine light house and the Cape Canaveril were concealed, he was

Join Capo, a pilot of St. Augustine, was pressed into the Federal service, on information given them of his vocation and whereabouts, by the traitors, who seem to be by no means few in the Ancient City. He was us d to bring in one of their gunboats, which now lies in the stream opposite the city. She mounts two guos on each side and a pivot gun-making five in all.

No country resident is allowed to leave the city to return to his place without a pass, which was granted upon his taking an oath that should be leave his place, White Oak River. The immediate object of this move- he will toke up St. Augustine as his home; and no citizen is allowed to leave without swearing that he will

On Monday last the Catholic Priest and the Episco pal Minister were notified that unless they desisted from praying for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy. they should be sent to Fort LaFayette.

Some of the ladies who appeared on the streets work miniature Confederate flags in their bosoms. One of them confronted a Federal officer, telling him that though there were no men left in the town who had the spirit or manliness to defy them, there were women who

The Federals appeared to know all the movements of our people about St. A. previous to their arrival And with the information given by traitors, they knew of the two companies having left that place but a short time before for New Smyrna, also where a small schooner that had run the blockade was concealed and where the sails could be found.

The Yankers are in full possession of the St. John's iver, their gunboats having gone up as far as Palatka. The steamer Darlington is used by them as a transport. There were about 2 500 Federals at Jacksonville. They are tearing up the Jacksonville Railroad, and are using the iron rail in the erection of detenses of the town against attack .- Savannah Republican, 26th inst.

> From the Memphis Appeal, 22d inst. Bombardment of Island No. 10,

We have late news from Island 10, coming down to ix p. m. Tuesday. Our information is derived from a gentleman connected with the artillery service, and may e relied upon. It will be seen that his account differs omewhat from previous reports. The enemy commenced to shell our works on Sainr-

lay-firing slowly and at long distance. The fire was renewed on Sunday, the enemy's gunboats and mortarboats coming nearer than on the previous day. On Monday they brought do n eight gunboats and six made in respect to the on dits of Paris. The different desperately he would use the instrument in case he should mortar boats, and commenced the fire again—this time interviews which the Irish American Prelate has had meet with the famous rebel Captain. from a still nearer point, say two miles. Three of the with his Imperial Majesty, would, in themselves, have attack upon Rucker's battery-the upper one on the shore line. The bombardment was terrific throughout the day, and considerable injury was sustained by Capt. R.'s battery, which was however, fully repaired during the night. Lieut. Clark, of this battery, a gallant soldier, was the only person killed on our side at any time during the four days' bombardment.

One of the enemy's gunboats was disabled Monday afternoon, and had to be towed back by the tugs. Sh was not sunk, as reported. The shot that disabled her was fired from Captain Buckner's battery. Othr boats were struck, but the extent of the damage done them could not be ascertained. Our guns on shore and on the Island were adm rably served, and the whole garrison conducted themselves with great spirit and resolution. Col. Steadman of the 1st Alabama, a signed to the Island for heavy artillery duty. Capt. Ruckner's battery, Capt. Gray, of the engineers, Capt. Woods, 1st Alabama, Lieut. Finnie, of Memphis and Lieut. Tidmarsh, of the ordnance department, are said to have distinguished themselves by their coolness and heroic bearing. Col. Brown and his 55th Tennes-see regiment also displayed great gallantry. The same may be said of the officers and privates engaged in the fight. Private Jones, of the signal service, had his ignal flag shot out of his hand by a cannon ball .-He immediately procured another and stood to his post. Gen. Marsh Walker and staff, and Gen. Trudeau and staff, were busy throughout the day, and were at all points where their services were most needed. General Walker has charge of the infantry, and Gen. Trudeau

The bombardment was renewed on Tuesday, but at ong range, and without any particular results on either side. We had evidently taught the enemy to keep at a respectful distance.

The enemy had three tugs, to be used in case of seri ous damage to their gunboats. They had, also, five transports, which were full of soldiers. They kept out

of harm's way. The result of the fight, therefore, is decidedly favor. The enemy were not only worsted, but driven back each day. I'bey continue their fire at intervals brough the night, in order, we presume, to keep our men

The river was slowly falling at the Island. We append the order of Gen. McCown on the occasion of the gallant defense of Capt. Rucker's battery during Monday's operation: HEADQUARTERS. MADRID BEND,

General Order No. — ]

The thanks of the Major-General commanding, and of the army, are hereby tendered to Gen. Trudeau, Col. Steadman, Capt. Rucker, and all the officers and men engaged in the gallant defense of battery No. 10. The gallant dead will be embalmed in the recollection of the country.

By command of

By command of Lieut. FMOOTE, A. A. A. G.

LATER .- By the arrival of the Vicksburg last evening from Tiptonville, we learn that the Federal gunboats and mortar boats continued to bombard Island 10 all day Wednesday. They fired very slowly, and after considerable intervals. The Island batteries returned the fire, but the contest was without noticeable results on either side.

Andy Johnson, the military Governor of Tennessee has arrived at Nashville. He made a speech an hour long, and said be came to restore the Constitution and crush treason. He called the Unionists to the rescue. Maynard and Ethridge accompanied him, and made speeches. Ethridge said Bell was a secessionist, and he meanest of them all. The audience was exclusively composed of Yankee soldiers.

Spiking Guns.—The Confederates at Roanoke Island seen

to have spiked their guns well. A correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the following account of the man-New York Tribune gives the following account of the manner in which it was done:

Only in Forts Blanchard (four guns) and Ellis (two guns) were the vents stopped with rat-tail files, wrought or even cut nails being used in all the other cases. To draw these would have been an easy matter in itself, but the enemy had taken the additional precaution of driving a shot home and wedging it in, and even in some cases of leading the gun and wedging a shell, fuse down, half way to the muzzie so that in attempting to clear the piece, the shell would explode and burst it.

The Catholic Clergy of New Orleans have sent word to Gen. Beauregard that the bells of every Catholic Church in New Orleans are at his disposal, to be re-

ALL CORN-No COTTON .- The Milledgeville (Ga.) Register says: We are rejoiced to see evidence from all quarters of the South, that the planters are resolved to rive all their lands and force to provisions, except a bare sufficiency to preserve Cotton seed, and only enough lint for domestic use. Hitherto the great pride of Cotton planters has been in the quantity of production—the more bales the greater the triumph. Now the rule bigher the reward—the brighter the patriotism, and the more enduring the reputation of the planter. We have the names of planters owning field hands by the hundred, who will not plant a seed of Cotton, but cover their broad acres in grain and other provision crops for 1862. Were this general, the war would speedily termilitary men to the authorities of Louisiana, who will

part of the war at the same time. In order to re-estab-lish commercial relations with Europe, and thus be able

to import foreign goods to any considerable extent, we must first effectually break up the blockade of our ports.

This requires gunboats, iron ships, etc. These we

must either build or buy. Perhaps we may obtain some

in both ways. In the meantime, however, we must

manufacture for ourselves and we must raise our own

hoice left us. We must clothe ourselves or go naked,

raise our own provisions or starve. Hence it necessa-

rily results that the civil occupations of society must go

on part passu with the war to a great extent, and as an

indispensable basis and support of the war. Without

this basis the struggle must come to a sudden and in-

glorious end. To say that our only business is fighting,

therefore, is sheer nonsense, since we cannot fight with

out food, arms and ammunition and clothing, and since

these cannot be had without being made. A great va-

riety of labor must be performed. System is required.

order is necessary. Speciality shou'd characterize our efforts. Every man should be in his place. That place

is not necessarily in the army. He may do ten times as

the extent of their application to the actual war. There

must be men enough left in every parish and county to direct effectively the labor of the plantation hands. This

every one will admit. It is too evident to require ar-

goment. But the principle does not end here. There

must be mechanics enough left to carry on the manu-

facture of cloths. This is indispensable, like the other.

Slave labor may be made available to a great extent,

but it will not cover the whole work. Skillful men are

necessary to carry on, and extensively, the manufacture

of arms and ammunition. Every man skilled in such

business should be in the shop, not in the army. He

can do more, much more, for the cause in the former

than in the latter. The same remarks apply to harness-

makers, saddlers, gun-carriage makers, shoe makers, etc;

and they apply as foreibly to ship carpenters and foun-

dry men as to any of the preceding classes. It strikes

us that it would be decidedly good policy for the gov-

erament to make a search through the entire army for

ship carpenters, gun-makers, etc., and at once to take

measures to have them transferred from the camp to the

workshop, ship yard and foundry, on the ground that

they can be more useful as mechanics than as soldiers.

Let us systematize and classify our means, our talents,

with a firm foundation that will not give way under our

BISHCP HUGHES AS NAPOLEON'S PREFERENCE FOR

THE PAPACY.—We get the following paragraph from the Paris correspondence (February 14) of the London

Of all the projects said to be agitating the Imperial

successor of his spiritual father, is the newest, and, to

some, the most astonishing; while to others, it is only a

farther proof of the resource and penetration of the

Third Napoleon. The project has not been widely cir-

culated as one fully decided by the Emperor. But it

mention, however, under all the reserves which must be

of gossip; but when it was generally understood that

he was asked several times to lunch at the Tuilerics,

and positively blessed the Prince Imperial, what sensa-

tionist could resist the temptations of speculating on

the chances of the Archbishop of New York finding

himself some fine morning the successor of a Cardinal's

hat, and a little later, the occupant of St. Peter's Chair

Effect of Shot on the Monitor.

The Scientific American publishes the following let-

United States Steamer Monitor, Hampton Roads.

er from Paymaster Keeler, describing the effect of the

of the fight, which lasted three hours and a half, have

already been made public, so that I will confine myself

"The Merrimac's projectiles were mostly percussion

shells fired from 10 or 11 inch rifled pieces. Twenty

three shots struck as, including two from the Minnesota.

which, during the engagement, fired over our heads .-

The deepest indentation on our turret was two and one

half inches, produced by a 150 pound percussion

shell, fired at a distance of twenty feet perpendicular

with the side. Our deck received four shots, making

slight depressions. One shot s'ruck us on the angle

formed by the deck and side, tearing up the iron

plating about one-third the width of a sheet, start-

ing the bolts and splintering the wood a little. Three

or four others struck us just above the water line

with no other effect than making indentations of two

inches. The pilot house received one shot on one of

" A little later in the action, however, a heavy shel

was thrown from a distance of about fifteen feet, against

the front, at an angle of about thirty degrees, striking

the two upper bars just at the lookout crack, the main

force being on the lower of the two, forcing it in about

an inch, and opening a crack of one fourth of an inch

on the opposite side. She twice attempted to open a

hole in our side with her ram as she did the Cumber-

land, once striking us squarely on our beam, nearly

abreast of the turret jarring as somewhat, and leaving

small dent on our iron side. Our hull remains perfectly

tight, and the turret, notwithstanding the severe ham

mering, revolves as accurately and easily as when we

"We experienced a severe gale on our way down,

coming through it safely. That, and our trial trip with

the Merrimac, proves the Monitor, we think, a success

The Memphis Appeal, of the 15th, in alluding to the

We learn that the Federals are landing a large force

near Savannah or Eastport, on the Tennessee river,

with the view of taking possession of the Memphis and

Charleston Railroad. It is supposed they seek to reach

Corinth, by which they would command not only the

Memphis and Charleston Railroad, but the Memphis

and Ohio also; after commanding these roads at this

point, that they will then attempt to reach the Grand Junction, commanding at that point the Mississippi

Central Railroad, and thus intercept reinforcements and

supplies to Gens. Polk and Beauregard. If they can

reach our city from this direction, they hope to isolate

our defences on the Mississippi river above, and to cut

them off from reinforcements and supplies from the East

and from the South; thus opening the great channel of

provisions, etc., to the great Northwest. They hope to

sible, to cut off the connection between our Western

We learn from passengers down from Corinth last

natural. Our people are being thoroughly aroused to

the crisis. We have nothing to fear, provided the mass-

es generally will exert their powers, and to the fullest

extent sustain the skill and vigilance of our commanding

back a large Federal lorce without they be adequately

supported with the arms of strong men, as well as by the hearts of patriots. It is said there are 130,000 Federal already landed near Iuka.

A NEW AND TERRIPIC ARM .- Mr. James C. Wing-

situation of affairs in that neighborhood, says :

W. F. KEELER, A. A. Paymaster."

left New York.

and Eastern armies.

the upper corners, nearly battering it down.

Merrimac's shot upon the Monitor:

to the effect of the shot upon us.

is sufficiently talked of in some circles to be worthy of

feet when we most need it.

independence.

first Monday of April.

ERATE LOSSES AT WINCHESTER-THE FEDERALS

APVANCING ON YORKTOWN. RICHMOND, VA., March 28th, 1862 The House has adopted a resolution of adjournment for the

The Senate has passed a bill allowing the President form additional aids on his staff. The debate was of such a tenor as not to warrant the conclusion that the President intend taking command.

A dispatch this evening to Gov. Letcher, from Staunton says that Lieut. Judkins Williams and Capt. Morrison were taken prisoners at Winchester by the Federals. The Confederate prisoners have been sent to Baltimor.

The enemy's loss at Winchester was two thousand in killed and wounded. They are depressed and badly worst. ed. Our total less in killed and wounded is four hundred provisions. We must do it—there is absolutely no and sixty-five.

Heavy cannonading has been heard, and a battle is ex pected. Our men are confident of the result. There is no Union sentiment in Winchester. All wa

quiet last night.

About nine o'clock this morning Col. Ashby had a little rush with the enemy, and drove them back, killing twelve, At Yorktown the enemy are advancing in large force. During a skirmish on Thursday, Lieut. Wray, of the Conederates, vas killed. THE YANKEES REPULSED AT NEW SMYRNA.

AUGUSTA, GEO, March 29th, 1862. The Savannah Republican of this morning, says that on saturday last, a Federal gun-boat, dispatched to New Smyrna, Florida, from St. Augustine, sent in barges with

much good out of the army as in it. We require variety of work, but it should all have reference to unity fifty two men to attack our troops. of design, the preservation and ultimate triumph of our Capt. Owens, with thirty horsemen, opened fire on the barges, killing forty-two Federals, mortally wounding two. We doubt whether our government or our people are sufficiently alive to the importance of these truths, or

and took one prisoner ;-nine escaped. The negro pilot who brought in the barge was captured and hung.

The Yankees sent in a flag of truce to bury their dead which was granted on condition that they would surrender the negroes they had stolen. They gave up seven.

Gallant Capt. John H. Morgan Again The Most
Daring Fent Yet!
The newspaper fraternity owe a heavy debt of gratiude to that gallant partisan leader, Capt. John H. Morgan, of Kentucky, for furnishing them, during the past few months, such abundant material for the most spicy paragraphs and interesting articles, by his many ashing exploits against the Yankees. He is incessantly on the move, appearing suddenly and unexpectedly at one point, and within the next twenty-four hours quite as suddenly and unexpectedly at some other place nore than a bundred miles distant. He is a perfect error to the Yankees, and has inspired them with greater fear than all the army of General Johnston besides. His last feat we are just apprised of by a gentleman

direct from Louisville, and is the most during and successful we have yet recorded. On Sunday, the 16th inst., Capt. Morgan, with forty of his men, suddenly appeared at Gallatin, Tenn., 28 like far-seeing men. We shall thus supply ourselves miles the other side of Nashville. After catching all the Union men in the place, and confining them in a guard house, Capt. Morgan, dressed in a Federal uni form, proceeded to the telegraph office at the Railroad Depot, a short distance from the town. Entering the office, the following conversation took place between Captain Morgan and the telegraphic operator, a blus-

tering fellow: Capt. Morgan .- " Good day, sir ! What news have

brain, that of nominating Archbishop Hughes to be the you?" Operator .- " Nothing, sir, except it is reported that that d-d rebel, Capt. John Morgan, is this side of the Cumberland with some of his cavalry. I wish I could get sight of the d-d rascal. I'd make a hole through him larger than he would find pleasant.

While thus speaking, the operator drew a fine pavy revolver and flourished it as if to satisfy his visitor how " Do you know who I am?" quickly remarked Cap

Morgan, continuing the conversation. " I have not that pleasure," remarked the operator " Well, I am Capt. Morgan," responded that gentle

At these words the operator's cheeks blanched, his knees shook, the revolver dropped from his hands, and

he sunk to the floor. He literally " wilted." After the frightened individual had recovered himself sufficiently, Captain Morgan required him to telegraph some message to Louisville, among others, one to Frentice, of the Journal, politely offering to act as his escort on his proposed visit to Nashville. Then taking the operator with him as a prisoner, Capt. Morgan with his men awaited the arrival of the train from Bowling Green

for Nashville. March 11, 1862.—" Messrs. Editors: - As it may be In due time the train came thundering in. Capt. Morsome time before the official report of Chief Engineer gan at once seized it, and taking five Federal officers Stimers is made public, I have thought that the effects who were passengers and the engineer of the train priof the shot on our vessel in the late engagement with burned to cinders all of the cars with their the Merrimac might be interesting to you. The details contents, and then filling the locomotive with turpenine, shut down all the valves and started it towards Nashville. Before it had run eight hundred yards the accumulation of steam caused it to explode, shivering it into a thousand atoms. Capt. Morgan then started southward with his prisoners and made his way safely

to the Confederate army. The bridge over Barren River beyond Bowling Green has not yet been rebuilt, and the Federals had only one ocomotive and one train of cars, with which to do all their business between Bowling Green and Nashville. The serious damage inflicted upon the Federals by this dashing exploit may be appreciated from this fact.

Atlanta Confederacy. True Every Word of It.

We take the following from the Richmond Enquirer. It is so and no mistake, and we must go about the mat-

IRON-CLAD SHIPS .- The victory of the Virginia and he conflict between that vessel and the Monitor has esablished new ideas of naval offence and defence. It was very fortunate indeed for us that the Virginia was ready in time for the Monitor, or the latter might have done as great damage. It is indispensable now, that we press forward the construction of as many vessels of the same description as possible. We ought to provide one for James river, one for Wilmington, one for Charleston, one for Savannah, and a sufficiency for the Mississippi We need these for our defences. We should add to the number by all the means in our power. The inhabitants of every city should co-operate with the government in securing an iron-clad ball-proof battery, or ram, or both, for the protection of their waters. It is plain to see that if this is not done, nothing can be held on the shores of our navigable waters in a few months, los the enemy will betake themselves to the building of these ormidable engines with great diligence.

The Enemy on Skidaway.—Between 1 and 2 c'clock yesterday, three of the enemy's gunboats made bold to quit their anchorage in the Sound, and proceeded up Warsaw river. When at a convenient distance they commenced shelling our deserted batteries on the North end of Skidaway, and expended no small amount of amneition in the bombardment. Finding all silent, they came up to the shere and anded a force of several hundred men. Their first achievenent, after landing, was to raise the Federal flag over the ine logs that for more than a week have occupied, under we have only to add, generally that our troops are wide awake, and will in due time give the thieving rascals all proper attention.—Savannah Republican, 26th inst.

FROM THE NORTH .- The Richmond Examiner says We are assured in well-informed quarters that the Government has received advices of a very important nature. through a letter addressed to the Secretary of prominent and well-known politician of the North. These dispatches from the enemy's country express the most determined confidence that unless some great disaster to our arms intervenes, the attempt which will be made, about the transportation for their own supplies, both of men and eparate the armies of Beauregard and Johnston, and, if middle of next month, to put in operation the system direct taxation at the North, will accomplish, perhaps by gradual steps, the abandonment of the war by the Yanke's. he public debt of the North is stated to be already twelve evening, that much excitement prevails along the line of the road from this place to Chattanooga. This is

indred millions of dollars. SKIDAWAY.-We learn earances on Skidaway "stale, flat and unprofitable eft the Island in disgust, and yesterday not a thief of them could be seen. We also hear that General Mer-Genera's. It must not be expected that Generals Polk, Beauregard, Bragg and Johnston can meet and drive away the flag they had erected over the battery. cer sent over a detachment Tuesday night who brought Savannah Republican, 27th inst

THE TRADE IN GOLD AND SILVER .- The New Or leans Vigilance and Safety Committee have passed a resolution, denouncing all that trade in money to the A NEW AND TERRIPIC ARM.—Mr. James C. Wingard, of New Orleans, is the inventor of a most formidable weapon, combining the capabilities of a battalion of musketry and of a park of artillery. Its 96 charges musketry and of a park of artillery. Its 96 charges ed this course coin is in no demand, and the last sale

was at 20 per cent. less than a week ago. PRIVILEGES OF VOLUNTERS.—In reply to an inquiry upon the subject, Secretary Benjamin says that "volunteers re-enlisting for the war for the Confederate ser mbarrasment of our Government and people. This counted rifle gan has been strengly recommended by vice, have the right to select the company and rillitary men to the authorities of Louisiana, who will with which they prefer to connect themselves a expiration of their present term of enlistment." vice, have the right to select the company and regiment